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Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION WORK FOR PRINTERS.

BY C. LAURON HOOPER.

THE editor asks for an article on University Extension and its possible benefit to the printing craft. Many centers are being formed in the city of Chicago and the towns near at hand, and it is hoped that the trades unions will undertake the work with a view to study in those departments of learning that are of especial interest and value to them. Nothing could be more appropriate than that the printers should form the first center composed wholly of members of one trade, for Dr. Moulton, the chief lecturer of the University of Chicago, reminds us that the first University Extension movement was the inventing of printing. Before the time of the printing press the great universities of Europe were thronged with thousands of people who went to listen to the lectures of the few scholars that had ancient manuscripts and could read the dead languages in which they were written. But with the dissemination of books, learning too began to spread among the people. And that is what University Extension is—the spread of learning among people, those who cannot attend the university proper. There was a time when the Bible was chained in the churches and was read and interpreted by the priests; it was only after the time of Luther that the people began to have the privilege and the courage to think for themselves on religious questions. Political rights too were abridged until the French Revolution forever destroyed despotism in western Europe. Religious freedom first, political rights second, educational privileges third—in this order have these three boons come to the people.

University Extension began in England, in lectures delivered by Oxford professors and other learned men of the realm to laboring men in London, for it seemed desirable that their leaders should be educated. There is not space to trace the history of the movement. It is enough to say that the great universities of Europe have separate faculties for extension work and that the people take advantage of the opportunities offered

them. During the ten years preceding 1885 there were delivered 600 courses to 60,000 people; of these 37,000 attended the class work, 8,000 did the written work (in seven years) and 9,000 attended the examinations.

The first regular University Extension center in the United States was formed by the University of Pennsylvania at Roxborough, near Philadelphia, in connection with St. Timothy's Workingmen's Club and Institute. Other centers were formed, and in one season 250 lectures were given to 55,000 people, thus surpassing the English record. Other universities have taken up the work, but none is so well equipped as the new University of Chicago. It has a faculty for university extension teaching, some members being in the regular faculty, others doing nothing but extension lecturing. It has a director and five secretaries whose business it is to organize local centers wherever there is a demand for them, to provide lecturers, traveling libraries, to hold examinations and to grant certificates.

The mode of procedure in forming a local center is as follows:

Any body of persons interested in education may address the University of Chicago requesting information, and will be furnished with the University Extension edition of the Quarterly Calendar, which contains all details. If desired, the University will send out the organizing secretary, who will meet his audience, explain the workings of the system and form a local society. Each center has its own officers who transact all local business, such as the keeping of records, the securing of hall or lecture room, and the care of the traveling library. A course of study and a lecturer is selected, the expense ranging from \$90 to \$150 for a course of six lectures, the lecturer's expenses being extra. The traveling library may be had without extra expense save express charges.

The lecturer comes from week to week and delivers a course of six or twelve lectures. A syllabus containing an outline of the lectures, a list of books to read, and a number of questions for written work, is provided at a trifling expense. When a lecture is finished, all who desire remain for the "class," during which the

lecture of the previous week is discussed, and questions are asked and answered by both students and lecturer. It is agreed that this part of the work is more valuable than the lecture itself. All are encouraged to write out answers to the questions on the syllabus and to mail them to the lecturer so that he can get them when he comes the next week. At the end of the course an examination is held, and certificates are given which count for work done in the University proper. It is impossible to explain all the details in so short an article, but they can all be learned in the University Extension edition of the Quarterly Calendar, which can be had on application.

Now in what ways can extension work be of especial interest to printers? What courses are offered that may be valuable to them either as members of trades unions, or as practical workers with type and presses? It may be that I have very little understanding of the printers' needs, but I take it that as followers of a trade they may be interested in subjects pertaining to wages, the labor problem, monopolies and other questions in political economy; and that as printers, makers of books and papers they will be benefited by a study of rhetoric and literature.

Ten courses of six lectures each are offered in political economy. Two by Dr. Bemis are as follows:

Monopolies: (1) Their General Character and Development. (2) The Railroad Problem. (3) Railroad Regulation and Public Ownership. (4) Monopolies in Electricity and Street Transportation. (5) The Gas Question. (6) Trusts.

The Labor Question: (1) Nature and History. (2) Labor Organizations. (3) The Eight-Hour Day. (4) Strikes and Lockouts. (5) Coöperation. (6) Profit Sharing.

Other questions, as Socialism, Money, Methods of Social Reforms, are treated as fully.

There are no courses offered in rhetoric at present, but doubtless such will be offered later. However, in English and American literature sixteen courses are offered, four of them by Dr. Moulton, who has recently come from England where he was the most successful of the University Extension lecturers. One of his courses is as follows:

The Story of Faust: (1) The Old Version by Marlowe. (2-4) The New Version by Goethe. (2) Faust on Easter Eve: The Temptation Internal. (3) Faust and Mephistopheles: The Tempter and the Tempted Face to Face. (4) Faust and Margaret: or, The Temptation Assisted by Miracle. (5) Ideas Underlying the Story of Faust. (6) Shakespeare's Macbeth as a Companion Study of Temptation.

The first lecture of this course was delivered to a general audience on the afternoon of Wednesday, October 5, and everyone was charmed by the lecturer's manner and instructed by his interpretation of Marlowe's great tragedy.

Twelve of the courses are on English and three on American literature, while one is on "The Literary

Study of the Bible." Though it is likely that a course in rhetoric would have an actual bearing on the printer's work that a course in literature would not, yet the general culture obtained from the latter would be greater than that from the former. It is to be hoped that a course in rhetoric and composition will be offered soon.

Finally, it is probable that before long the labor organizations of Chicago and vicinity will form centers for extension work, and in view of Doctor Moulton's statement that the first University Extension movement was the invention of printing, nothing could be more appropriate than that the printers be the ones to begin the work.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PRINTERS' ADVERTISING.

BY BURT. H. VERNET.

ALTHOUGH supposed to be good advertisers, printers, as a rule, do not utilize even a fraction of the opportunities that exist for advancing their own interests through advertising. Although constantly getting up more or less attractive and unique devices and novelties for others, or carrying out the original ideas of their customers, it is the exception, rather than the rule, to see something really unique and practical in the way of ads. for themselves. And what is meant by *practical* is something that a customer would like to duplicate for his own uses.

True, a few printers could be named who are up to the times, and wide awake to the demand for ideas in effective announcements, but the "rank and file" by the hundreds, who turn out good work but are seldom pushed with too much of it, are not always alive to the elements of increasing trade at their command.

One leading and noticeable error, made by eight printers out of ten, is the indulgence of their pent-up enthusiasm for color-work. This enthusiasm—one might term it a craving depravity—generally culminates in an elaborate chromo of greens, gold and purples, printed with the ostensible purpose of being used as a business card. When completed its instigator or architect rarely feels especially proud of his effort, although quieting any misgivings with the confidence that the untutored public will give him great credit for his effort.

There are a *few* printers in this country who can turn out a really and undeniably artistic piece of work in the way of elaborate panels, tint blocks and repeated printings, but the average printer usually gets in "over his head" when he attempts to improve upon or even imitate the productions of these artists.

How much better the printer himself would be satisfied, and how much more the gainer he would be financially if he avoided these periodical plunges "beyond his depth."

Do not attempt a piece of work you do not feel confident of turning out in a superior manner, and do not, as a rule, turn out a piece of work as an

advertisement that you do not consider practical enough to induce someone to ask for something similar. The average educated and intelligent business man is very apt to severely criticise a poor piece of work, especially if it is sent out by the printer as a trade catcher. If it is done nicely, can be reproduced at a reasonable price, and is something he is likely to want, then you have hit the mark in the advertising line.

A printer's line of ad. work is necessarily very different from that of the ordinary tradesman. He has nothing on his shelves for sale, strictly speaking, and cannot boom any particular line of job lots or special sales to attract the "lingering throngs," but nevertheless, he has opportunities that should not be neglected. He can push "seasonable goods" as well as the dry-goods man or tailor. There are certain classes of work that demand attention at stated periods of the year, and by catering to these demands in a proper style an increase in trade is sure to follow. For instance, just before the holiday trade opens, a neat announcement, gotten up in a folder style, with a suggestion of your peculiar ability to get up something effective for your trade in that line, would, if breezy and original, prove a good advertisement.

Another thing, don't stay continually in the same old lines or ruts. Don't make it a leading point in your announcements or circulars that you do work cheaper than anyone else. Cheap trade is a poor trade at best. Impress the public, if possible, with the idea that you do general work, or better still, some special class of work, a little *better* than your competitors, and *just as cheap*.

If you do a general class of commercial work and office stationery, get out something that will interest your trade, and still be practical. Commercial and retail tradesmen are always interested in unique announcements, and the thriving ones are willing to pay liberal prices for something undoubtedly original. For this class of custom an odd folder of four pages, legal fold, to fit No. 6 or baronial size envelope, tied with a narrow ribbon or silk cord will be effective. The stock could be a heliotrope shade, ink for inside purple, a single line in gold on front cover, lavender or violet ribbon—very narrow. Other combinations will readily suggest themselves, such as a light buff stock, brown ink and light brown ribbon. These quiet but harmonious combinations do not require any great knowledge of color-work, and nearly always attract favorable comment. Variations in form of the folder can be easily made with a little creasing, some of which are quite odd.

An expensive, but substantial method of reaching the commercial trade by the printer who makes a specialty of office stationery is the sending out at regular intervals of a neat assortment or pad of samples. A printer on Broadway, New York, has built up a first-rate trade and gets good prices for his work by the systematic use of these samples. Early every spring and fall his collections of samples, embracing two or three

each of note, letter, bill and statement heads, envelopes, cards, etc., are sent out to every office and business house of consequence in a radius of perhaps a mile. They are neatly caught at the upper left-hand corner with a brass fastener and loop of blue tape to facilitate and induce the recipient to hang them up. The edition generally consists of two thousand copies, and are all specimens of regular jobs, from which the necessary samples are printed at convenient times as opportunity affords.

If your office turns out a specialty, such as catalogues, wrapping paper, handbills, paper bags, periodicals, railroad work, or ball programmes, keep your class of trade in view when getting up advertising matter. A paper-bag house recently sent a novel "card" to the trade. It was in bag form, the paper of which was of best quality cover, and the printing good. Inside the bag was a short, crisp invitation to inspect a line of samples they were sending out. A firm in Chicago, making a specialty of ball and society work, got out a thousand very neat and tasty orders of dancing, the pages containing short, dainty bits of information regarding the firm's ability in this line. They were inclosed in fine heavy envelopes and addressed to the various club and society officers throughout the city. The returns amply repaid the venture.

Keep in mind the trade you have or wish to reach. Don't try to reach them all. If you cater to many classes, better talk to each faction separately. One good shot that hits the mark is better than a dozen that make no apparent impression.

Don't forget imprints on every *creditable* job, but be sure it appears in the proof submitted, so there may be no misunderstanding on this score. Although, theoretically speaking, a printer has no right to expect his customer to furnish him a gratuitous ad., still so long as the custom is in vogue you have no right to lose the benefits of it. Put labels on the backs of all tablets, also in blank books and upon packages. Do your large orders up tidily in 1,000-packages, with string or paper band around each lot. This is as good an ad. for future orders as was ever conceived. Don't omit imprints even on billheads and statements. They can be printed upon the line in very small type.

In writing up your ads. or circulars don't be too elaborate or prosy. It's poor policy to try to convince your possible readers that you do "every description of job printing" at lower rates than competitors. They will hardly be interested when you print a list a foot long of the many articles you print and print "cheap." It is more interesting to them, and will be more profitable to you if you talk to them in your announcements the same as you would if they came into your office. Tell them something they are not likely to hear from the printer across the way, and ten to one even if it is not so he will try to believe it. Be short, sharp, crisp and plain. Curb your passion for elaborate essay, and leave off all the "brass rule flourishes."

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE EYES AND EYESIGHT OF PRINTERS.

BY CASEY A. WOOD, C.M., M.D.,

MEMBER OF THE CHICAGO OPHTHALMOLOGICAL SOCIETY; PROFESSOR OF OPHTHALMOLOGY IN THE CHICAGO POST GRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOL; OCULIST AND AURIST ALEXIAN HOSPITAL, ETC.

III—REMEDIAL SUGGESTIONS.

THOSE of my readers who remember my last article will recollect that the chief difficulty which the printer encounters commonly lies in defective illumination. I pointed out that the light by which his work—composing, proofreading, copyreading, correcting—whatever it may be, should be pursued under conditions most favorable to the conservation of sight, and that these conditions ought to approach as nearly as possible that of diffused sunlight so shining upon his work that neither direct nor reflected rays from it fall upon the retina. I feel inclined to put the illuminants as ordinarily used in printing offices in order of merit as follows: diffused or indirect sunlight, incandescent electric light, gas, kerosene, electric arc lights, direct sunlight. Evidence of the injurious effects of lights allowed to shine directly into the eyes of workers may be found in the attempts which compositors frequently make to defend themselves from their own or surrounding lights. Apart from eye shades and peaked caps (and even peaked caps



FIG. 1.

supplemented by paper attached to their projecting fronts), the lamp shades of electric lights are often provided with home-made protectors of opaque paper so arranged as to cut off the irritating rays of light. The evolution of an effective light may be studied in many a composing room. Fig. 1 shows the first stage.

One man, whom we may designate as A, finds that the light in front of him affects his not over-strong eyes and requires a shade, which he ingeniously pastes over against *his* side of the case. Should his opposite neighbor, B, have stronger or healthier organs, or if he relies upon an eye shade for protection, *the other* side of the electric lamp may remain undecorated for a time, but sooner or later a second eye protector is added, and then we find the second evolutionary stage as depicted in Fig. 2.



FIG. 2.

In the composing room of one of our best-known daily papers, and forming part of a building to which everybody connected with the establishment justly points with pride as the largest, newest and best-equipped of its kind in this part of the country, the superintendent lately removed these inartistic eye protectors as an offense against the esthetics of the place! And yet they will surely reappear unless the still more offensive stationary and semi-naked lights are better arranged. I have seen one or two examples of a further stage (or sub-stage) of eye-protection, where a third piece of paper was added, by C,

to keep the light out of a third and more distant compositor's eyes.

Last of all come attempts to remedy the evil effects of the reflected rays. The compositor often finds it necessary to "prop" up his copy at such an angle as will remove the annoying spot or line of light caused by the reflection of the rays from the lamp against the paper into his eyes.

A rather ingenious eye protector, calculated when properly placed to surmount the difficulties of illumination, is represented in Fig. 3. It may be seen in a large Chicago newspaper office, and is, so far as I know, the only successful attempt yet made upon a large scale to meet the requirements of the case. The shade of the incandescent lamp is prolonged into a lip which effectually cuts off the light rays from the eyes of the worker in front of it. This device works admirably when employed for single cases* placed against a wall. Here the light cannot annoy the compositor in front, and is usually sufficiently large to cut off the lateral rays. It also allows the light to be thrown equally upon all parts of the case. However, it presents much the same weak points as the other lamps, when employed upon double rows of cases—as depicted in Fig. 4—because,

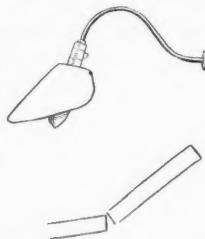


FIG. 3.

as may readily be seen, men working upon one of these cases must of necessity receive into their eyes some direct rays from opposite lamps. Doubtless the posterior half of these double lamps will in time receive their quota of home-made shades.

The ideal illumination then, if necessarily artificial, ought to be that from an incandescent electric lamp of sufficient and constant candle power, so placed that while it lights or can be made to light with equal effect all parts of the case, does not throw any of its rays directly or indirectly into the workers' eyes. Such a light should (having in view the men's difference in height) be so made that it can be raised or lowered at will, and for the sake of the presbyopes and the myopes ought to be capable of being swung directly over all parts of the case. Finally, it should be simple in construction, easy of management and provided with a perfectly opaque shade. A search among the electric supply stores has resulted in the discovery of more than one such lamp. Figure 5 illustrates what seems to me to fill all these requirements. I do not know its name or the name of its inventor, but it will serve to prove that efficient and harmless lights are to be had—if one only looks for them. The incandescent lamp

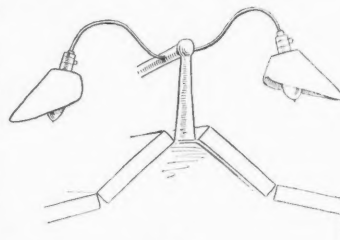


FIG. 4.

proper is suspended from a projecting arm by means of a cord which passes through two hard rubber or wooden balls. The lower ball is so arranged that the cord may be readily pulled through the hole in the former with just enough friction to retain the lamp at any desired distance above the printer's work. If desired

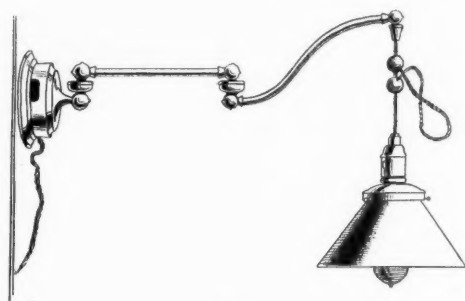


FIG. 5.

to lower it the full length of the cord the lower ball may be unhooked from the upper. These simple movements are supplemented by two double joints in the arm, so that the lamp can be moved in any direction horizontally and be made to illuminate at will any particular portion of both upper and lower cases. The lamp shade is made of opaque material with a white porcelain lining.

The commandments which the writers of "copy" are usually enjoined to keep are, in these latter days, resolved into the single injunction to write upon one side of the paper only, and yet in view of the eyesight of the unfortunate copyreader — and his companion in misery the long suffering compositor — I would add (2) "thou shalt not destroy thy neighbor's optic nerve with pale or colored ink; (3) thou shalt not blind him with illegible handwriting; (4) thou shalt not war against his nervous system with such weapons as a lead pencil; finally, (5) thou shalt not use, to the detriment of thy neighbor's eyes, any sort of paper except that which is opaque and white and avoid that which is evil, namely, the colored, the glazed and the thin."

I fancy that reforms in the marking of type are hardly to be expected. I have talked with many authorities on the subject and cannot see any rational way out of the difficulty, although I am convinced that it would be better for the eyesight of printers were some indicator provided more easily seen than, for instance, a single nick in the edge of a type.

Turning from external difficulties I have to discuss those that result from errors of refraction (hypermetropia, astigmatism, myopia, etc.), weakness of the eye muscles, and other diseases of the eye itself. I have already discussed this subject pretty freely in the preliminary chapter on first principles. I must again emphasize what I there said about the advisability of having all optical errors corrected, muscles strengthened and other ocular ailments properly attended to before pursuing further a calling that makes such constant demands upon the nervous and muscular energy. It

must be remembered that hypermetropia and astigmatism are chiefly responsible for most of the cases of chronic inflammation of the lids, pain in the eyeballs, red eyes, headaches and nervous troubles that are found among near workers.

I have not referred to all the difficulties (any more than I have spoken of all their remedies) that occur to me in connection with the printer's art. There are, however, two matters which in closing, seem to call for a passing mention. During my visits to the printing establishments of the city I was struck by the differences in the provisions made for ventilating the various working rooms — from the editor's sanctum down to the engine room. Some were abundantly and scientifically supplied both with exits for the hot and foul air as well as with entrances for a cool and fresh supply. Some, on the other hand, were painfully deficient in these matters, so that, apart from other and possibly more serious considerations, the man with weak eyes, inflamed lids or congested choroid and retina might continue to remain in that condition if for no other reason than that his imperfectly aerated blood could give only a defective supply of nourishment to the diseased organs as long as he attempted to use them in a room foul with carbonic dioxide and rebreathed air.

I do not know that the use of tobacco and alcohol is any more common among printers than among other classes in the community — doctors, for instance — but there cannot be the least doubt but that it is, in all its forms, not a good thing for the eyes. Especially in rooms which are incompletely ventilated, tobacco smoke adds greatly to the irritant qualities of foul air. In consequence eyelids smart, an undue flow of tears obscures the vision and incipient inflammations of all parts of the eye are encouraged to burst out in full force and compel the sufferer to abandon work. Indirectly, too, tobacco-chewing and alcohol add to ocular troubles by their dulling effect upon the nervous system. After forty-five both these narcotics are liable to bring on disease of optic nerve and produce a form of blindness that may persist long after whisky and tobacco have been abandoned.

It appears to me that a recital of a few cases of eye disease, directly and indirectly resulting from certain abnormal conditions under which many printers do much of their work, might be of interest in view of the fact that they illustrate and may emphasize, possibly, what I have been insisting upon in my previous articles. They are not hypothetical instances but are all taken from my case books, and I know that similar cases come under almost the daily notice of other oculists.

A. R., aged twenty-four, has always had excellent vision, both in the distance and near at hand. He has been engaged in proofreading for two years. Noticed a week ago that the print became confused and indistinct after an hour's reading, and if persisted in the eyes fill with tears. In the evening his eyes ache, and in the morning there is sometimes smarting of the lids. An examination revealed the fact that this patient had

a marked degree of hyperopic astigmatism, which when corrected with proper glasses (for use during working hours) gave him entire relief from his annoying symptoms.

W. C., fifty-two years of age, has been a compositor of twenty years' standing, and although his vision in the distance has never been very good since he went to school as a boy, he has always been able, until quite recently, to read and see close at hand without glasses. Now he finds that types "blur," and that he can see the more distant types more easily than the near—just the opposite condition from that which obtained in earlier years. This proved to be an ordinary case of myopia, and with suitable glasses (which I advised him to wear constantly) Mr. C. can do his work and see as efficiently as ever.

I. G., aged seventeen, came to me on the advice of his father to get my opinion as to whether his eyes are sufficiently strong to allow him to learn and practice the compositor's art. He has always had trouble with his eyes, especially when attempting to study. He discovered a year ago that there is a considerable visual difference between them—one eye having one-fourth normal vision and the other one-half only. An examination showed that the defective vision was due to a congenital deficiency, and was consequently incurable. He was accordingly advised not to engage in a business that would require such perfect vision as composing.

A short time ago I was asked to prescribe for a very intelligent printer, whose eyes were quite hypermetropic and astigmatic. He was wearing glasses prescribed by another oculist, which, in my opinion, were correct, but owing to the strain upon his visual organs they gave him continual trouble. Acting on my advice he abandoned typesetting and engaged in the work of a reporter, and since that time has been comparatively free from eye strain and its attendant worries. I have no doubt but that many a compositor and proofreader suffering from weak eyes will find the only permanent cure of their troubles to lie in a change of occupation.

G. P. R., forty-seven years of age, consulted me for a gradual loss of sight. He had only one-sixth normal vision in either eye, could read only the coarsest print and was naturally much alarmed about his condition. He had tried all sorts of glasses without getting much help. A fog seemed to have settled down over his eyes, and both distant and close vision was "misty." On testing him I also found that he was color blind. He was an incessant smoker and took daily drinks of whisky, although, as he informed me, he was never "the worse of liquor." He also suffered from insomnia and loss of appetite. His was a well-marked case of tobacco-alcohol amblyopia, and, after a month's abstinence from these poisons, and other appropriate treatment, recovered his vision and was able to resume work.

E. C. C., twenty-seven years of age, came to me complaining of almost incessant headache, sometimes

with and sometimes without pain in the eyes. The pain often started above his eyes and spread over the forehead and temples. He had never complained of defective distant vision, and his eyes appeared quite healthy until after an attack of typhoid fever a few months before. Now the pain sets in an hour or so after beginning his work as a compositor. Finding that one of his eyes was astigmatic and the other hypermetropic, I ordered him to remain away from work for a time, after which, provided with suitable spectacles and bearing in mind my injunctions about the proper arrangement of light, etc., he was able to resume work with only an occasional return of his headache.

The last case I shall refer to is, in my experience, not uncommon among all classes of near workers. A young lady, copyreader, consulted a physician friend of mine about her eyes. The lids were inflamed and painful; they smarted and burned after a few hours' work. Although not an oculist, the doctor was a man of sound judgment and good common sense, and at once made inquiry regarding the ventilation of the room in which she worked and the sort of light she did her reading by. He became convinced from her answers that neither of these was what it ought to be. He called upon the proprietor of the establishment where the lady worked and was able to convince him that radical changes in these particulars were necessary not only for the health of his own patient but for the sake of his other employes. Her troubles shortly disappeared as a result of these changes and I was able, subsequently, to bear witness to the correctness of the doctor's diagnosis, for on examining his patient's eyes I found them in every respect normal.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

TENNYSON.

BY W. I. WAY.

WITH Cardinal Newman, Browning, Lowell, Whitman, Whittier, Curtis, Renan and Tennyson gone, Keats, if he were here, could hardly say that

"Great spirits now on earth are sojourning."

What a blank has been left in the poetical firmament by the fall of this star of the century! Where will England's queen find a successor now to

"This laurel greener from the brows
Of him that uttered nothing base?"

With this question, however, it will not be necessary to distract the attention of the reader. It has been the fashion to sound the bugle of Tennyson's fame since Leigh Hunt hailed him as a great poet in his short-lived *Taller*. As early as 1833 a philosophical criticism appeared on Tennyson, in the "Monthly Repository," written by W. J. Fox, which unhesitatingly recognized his genius. And in 1844, Horne's "New Spirit of the Age" contained a very appreciative notice, written, presumably, by Mrs. Browning,

which we shall make some use of in preparing this note on the dead singer.

"Let us attempt to get rid of every bias," says Mr. Andrew Lang in 1889, "and, thinking as dispassionately as we can, we still seem to read the name of Tennyson in the golden book of English poetry. . . . Look his defects in the face, throw them into the balance, and how they disappear before his merits! He is the last and youngest of the mighty race, born, as it were, out of due time, late, and into a feebler generation." Again Mr. Lang says, "He is with Milton for learning, with Keats for magic and vision, with Virgil for graceful recasting of ancient golden lines." From the beginning his poetry has been held up as a model of pure English—a "well of English undefiled." Mr. Stedman speaks of the public's debt to Tennyson for a restoration of precious Saxon words, "he is the purifier of our tongue," he says, "and of our morals, too," he might have added. The singular purity of his own life and example was often out of tune with his exalted social position. He held up looseness to scorn and ridicule, and virtue was ever his inspiration. English text-books contain no loftier or more elevating passage than that from "Guinevere," beginning:

"Lo! I forgive thee, as Eternal God
Forgives: do thou for thine own soul the rest.
But how to take last leave of all I loved?
O golden hair, with which I used to play
Not knowing! O imperial-molded form,
And beauty such as never woman wore,
Until it came a kingdom's curse with thee—
I cannot touch thy lips, they are not mine,
But Lancelot's; nay, they never were the king's."

The little volume of *Idylls* (1859) is one of the priceless jewels of our literature, and "In Memoriam" one of its crowning glories. But, to begin with an earlier volume of the poet's, where may we find such another group of lyrics as that in the second edition of "The Princess"? It was not enough that this delicious pastoral "medley" should contain two such songs as "Tears, idle tears," and "O, swallow, swallow, flying, flying south," but he must needs add five other matchless melodies: "As through the land," "Sweet and low," "The splendor falls on castle walls," "Home they brought her warrior, dead," and "Ask me no more." The third, the "Bugle Song," is one of the finest lyrics since Shakespeare. "In Memoriam" must, however, prove Tennyson's most enduring monument. The rich, golden fruit of those years that bring the philosophic mind, it must ever remain, as Mr. Stedman says, the one production of the author most valued by educated and professional readers. Among those poems of the century which one should wish to have written, "In Memoriam" holds a high place. Its metrical form was a piece of good fortune, and is, "although a monotone, no more monotonous than the sounds of nature—the murmur of ocean, the sighing of the mountain pines." No greater compliment has been paid by publishers to

poet in late years than that paid by the Messrs. Macmillan to Tennyson on the title page to the edition of "In Memoriam" in the Golden Treasury Series. The simplicity of the title and imprint, without the author's name, is very effective. There is only one poem of the name and its author is Tennyson. We cannot leave "In Memoriam" without a further reference to Mr. Stedman, who, in his "Victorian Poets," has culled many wise and fine proverbial phrases from the poet, such as—

"'Tis better to have loved and lost,
Than never to have loved at all;"
"Kind hearts are more than coronets,
And simple faith than Norman blood;"
"There lives more faith in honest doubt,
Believe me, than in half the creeds;"

rare and curious felicities of verse, such as—

"Laborious orient ivory sphere in sphere;"

and unforgotten similes—

"Dear as remembered kisses after death."

In the process of evolution through various editions Tennyson's "In Memoriam" has undergone fewer changes, perhaps, than any of his other long poems. These changes made in some of his poems have not been for the best, though it was a happy circumstance that the lyrics were added in the second edition of "The Princess." In "The Charge of the Light Brigade," as printed in "Maud, and Other Poems," 1855, the final stanza reads:

"Honor the brave and bold!
Long shall the tale be told,
Yea, when our babes are old—
How they rode onward."

While in the last edition the final stanza is as follows:

"When can their glory fade?
Oh, the wild charge they made!
All the world wonder'd.
Honor the charge they made!
Honor the Light Brigade,
Noble six hundred!"

Many other changes have been made in this particular piece, and we have the courage to prefer it as it appeared in 1855. It is these early readings of the poet that make book-lovers prefer him in the first editions.

In the poetry column of this issue of THE INLAND PRINTER the reader will find among other selections one of Tennyson's early poems—"The Sisters," a few remarks upon which we are tempted to abridge from the paper in Horne's "New Spirit of the Age," already referred to. In the brief space of this ballad is comprised, fully told, and with many suggestions beyond, a deep tragedy.

A youthful earl, of great personal attractions, seduces a young lady of family, deserts her, and she dies. Her sister, probably not of equal beauty, had, apparently, also loved the earl. When, therefore, she found that not only had her love been in vain, but her self-sacrifice

in favor of her sister had only led to the misery and degradation of the latter, she resolved on the earl's destruction. She "hated him with the hate of hell," but she "loved his beauty passing well." Abandoning herself in every way to the accomplishment of her purpose, she finally lulled him to sleep, with his head in her lap, and then stabbed him "through and through." Then composing and smoothing his curls, she wrapped him in a winding sheet, carried him to his proud ancestral hall, and "laid him at his mother's feet."

As to this sister's actions, the most feasible and the most poetical, if not equally tragic, view is that she did not actually commit the self-abandonment and murder, but went mad on the death of her sister, and imagined in her delirium all that has been related. How much there is expressed and implied, the reader may divine in his own way by reading the ballad itself. It is a wonderful poem, as full of suggestion nearly as "Rizpah," and quite as moving.

Certain lines in his poems, and in Wordsworth's "Intimations of Immortality," come back to memory when we think of the fine old poet, full of years and of glory and surrounded by those whom he loved, as he calmly closed his eyes upon the Dirge in Cymbeline, prepared to "put out to sea,"

CROSSING THE BAR.

Sunset and evening star,
And one clear call for me;
And may there be no moaning of the bar
When I put out to sea.

But such a tide as moving seems asleep,
Too full for sound and foam,
When that which drew from out the boundless deep
Turns again home.

Twilight and evening bell,
And after that the dark!
And may there be no sadness of farewell
When I embark!

For tho' from out our bourn of Time and Place
The flood may bear me far,
I hope to see my Pilot face to face
When I have crossed the bar.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE SCIENCE OF THE LOCK-UP.

BY CHARLES FRANCIS, NEW YORK.

BUT a very few of that class known as job compositors seem to think that there is any such thing as science in locking up a form, the large majority doing their work in a hap-hazard way that is largely detrimental to the material and an annoyance to the pressman.

It is a common occurrence to see this large class of so-called job compositors take a small form, drop it on the stone carelessly, put a chase around it, some furniture and quoins, and then taking off the string, squeeze the quoins up as much as their strength, or that of the chase itself allows, then look for the planer, which not being in sight, they pick up a piece of furniture and

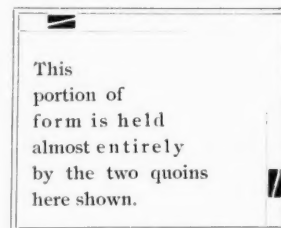
pound the face of the type with it until it has impressed on it some of the letters and all of the rules that may have the misfortune to be in the form. This is not an unfamiliar picture to almost anyone who has been in any way actively engaged in the printing business. There are some few, however, who follow the rules stated below.

The first step preparatory to locking-up a form should be to see that the stone is clean and clear of particles of dirt, then putting your form on the stone arrange the furniture carefully, and see that it does not bind on itself, put your quoins in place, always remembering that the larger part of the form is bound by the two inner quoins, as shown. Draw these quoins gently together, and plane down the form. Tighten the two inner quoins gently, and the outer quoins similarly, then finish by giving a fair and equal pressure to the two inner quoins, and follow again on the outer, and give a final plane down to see that your form is not springing. Be sure always to see that the face of your planer is clean, and is not filled with dirt from the stone where it has most likely been lying face down for some time previous to use.

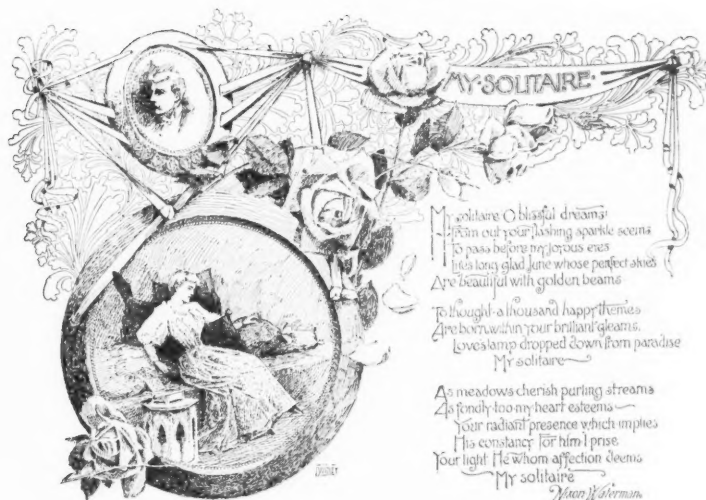
A word in regard to the Hempel quoin now largely used in the printing business: They should always be placed so as to draw the form in toward the side of the chase to which you are locking; this can always be done by reversing them, in case you find the pressure of the key tends to throw the type against the quoins and loosen the form instead of tightening, and this has been the cause of many a form being "pied." Now, having the form locked up, lift it from the stone, and sound it with the fingers to see that the justification is good. Carefully brush it off with your benzine or lye-brush and send to the pressroom.

No mention has here been made of large forms, but the same rules will apply and may be reinforced by the precaution that no section of a crossbarred chase should have too much pressure, but that the pressure be brought up gradually all around, to give an even bearing and prevent springing. Special care must be taken whenever one or both crossbars are removed for emergencies which present themselves, and which often ruin an otherwise good chase.

It is getting to be a common practice in this and other cities, to have stone hands to attend to the locking-up of forms, and this feature, an excellent one in many ways, is a great drawback to the majority of compositors, who never get a chance until an emergency arises to learn how to lock up a form, and hence destroy a great deal of type, while learning what they should have become thoroughly acquainted with before starting out as a journeyman job compositor.

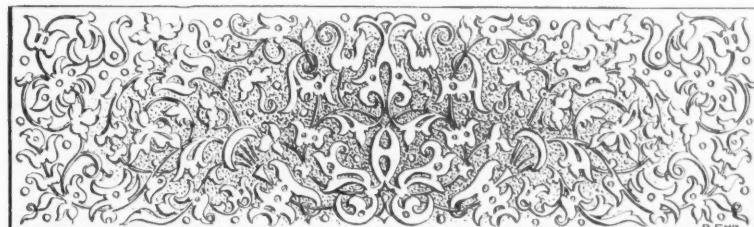
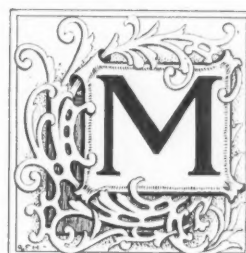
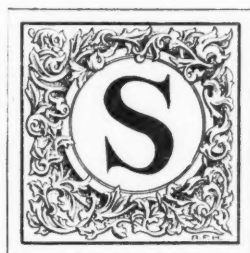


THE INLAND PRINTER.



SPECIMEN OF VERSE ILLUSTRATION AND ORNAMENTATION.

Designed by Will H. Bradley.



ORIGINAL INITIAL AND ORNAMENTAL DESIGNS.

Drawn especially for THE INLAND PRINTER, by R. F. HUEBNER, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

THE INLAND PRINTER.



Engraved by
SANDERS ENGRAVING COMPANY,
400 North Third street,
St. Louis, Mo.

SPRINGTIME.

There is no glory in star or blossom
'Till looked upon by a loving eye;
There is no fragrance in April breezes
'Till breathed with joy as they wander by.
—*Bryant.*



A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

[Entered at the Chicago postoffice as second-class matter.]

Published Monthly by

THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY,

212, 214 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY.

CHICAGO, NOVEMBER, 1892.

THE INLAND PRINTER is issued promptly on the fifth of each month, and will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in printing, engraving, electrotyping, stereotyping, bookbinding, and in the paper and stationery trades. Persons connected with any of these lines of industry will confer a favor by sending news from their section of the country pertaining to the above trades, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance; one dollar for six months in advance; sample copies, twenty cents each.

SUBSCRIPTIONS may be sent by check, express, draft, money order or registered letter. Make all remittances free of exchange, and payable to Inland Printer Company. Currency forwarded in unregistered letters will be at sender's risk. Postage stamps are not desirable, but if necessary to remit them, one-cent stamps are preferred.

FOREIGN SUBSCRIPTIONS.—To countries within the postal union, postage prepaid, two dollars and ninety-six cents, or twelve shillings per annum, in advance. Make foreign money orders payable to H. O. Shepard. No foreign postage stamps or postal notes accepted.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Furnished on application. The value of THE INLAND PRINTER as an advertising medium is unquestioned. The character of the advertisements now in its columns, and the number of them, tell the whole story. Circulation considered, it is the cheapest trade journal in the United States to advertise in. Advertisements, to insure insertion in the issue of any month, should reach this office not later than the twentieth of the month preceding.

THE INLAND PRINTER may be obtained at retail, and subscriptions will be received by all newsdealers throughout the United States and Canada.

Any printer who is a friend of this journal will confer a favor on us by sending the names of responsible newsdealers in his city in case he cannot find it on sale there.

FOREIGN AGENTS.

M. P. MCCOY, 54 Farringdon Road, London, England.
ALEX. COWAN & SONS (LIMITED), General Agents, Melbourne, Sydney and Adelaide, Australia, and Dunedin, New Zealand.
G. HEDELER, Grimmaischer Steinweg 3, Leipzig, Germany.

A ROLLER MANUFACTURER ON THE SHORT-HOUR QUESTION.

ANIMATED by a desire to allow the widest possible scope for a discussion of the important question of a shorter workday, we gave place in our last issue to a lengthy communication under the above title by Mr. Andrew Van Bibber, of Cincinnati. We feel constrained to return to this subject now, partly for the reason that the writer in question has taken some pains to misrepresent the workman's side of the issue. In fact, he keeps so far from the real questions involved as to leave one in doubt as to whether he attempts to willfully misstate the other side, or is merely making a labored effort to be playful. At all events, he begins by stating three propositions, which he claims are the platform of the short-hour advocates, but which in reality are nothing but an incoherent and illogical mess, such

as no intelligent workman would pay the least attention to, much less claim as his declaration of principles.

"For the sake of argument," as this correspondent says, we will do him the justice to suppose that he is honest in his convictions, and that he intended to treat the matter in all seriousness. We will, in the same spirit, attempt to review a few of the gentleman's more remarkable propositions.

As we have said, our correspondent fails to state the workman's position correctly at the start. He places the labor advocate on a pedestal of his own construction, and then proceeds to tumble the whole affair over, workman and all—a not very difficult task when we consider the sort of structure our correspondent erected for the workman to stand upon. Not content with knocking the thing down, he leisurely proceeds to berate the hapless advocate of a shorter workday for mounting so unstable a platform. Briefly stated, Mr. Van Bibber makes the workman say that (1) the shortening of the day will not decrease the product of the laborer, for he can do as much in eight or nine hours as he can in ten; (2) that the shorter workday will furnish work for the unemployed, because the extra two hours' work not done by the present hands will have to be done by calling in extra hands; and (3) that if only all the employers at once would consent to pay ten hours' wages for nine or eight hours' work (or five hours or one hour), everything would go on just as well as now.

Of course, such a platform as the foregoing would not receive serious attention anywhere outside of a lunatic asylum, if it did even there. The self-evident contradictions in it make no difference with Mr. Van Bibber, who deliberately proceeds to bowl the whole affair down, after which he gives his reasons why the shorter workday is impracticable and not to be considered. In all candor we say that his reasons for denying the shorter workday are no more logical than are the claims he unjustly ascribes to the workman, but which, of course, only had an existence in the imagination of our correspondent. As a sample of Mr. Van Bibber's line of reasoning (?) we will quote a few sentences from his communication: "Eight or nine hours' work is not worth so much per hour as ten hours' work is. I do not mention this to show that you will only get eight hours' pay for eight hours' work, but to show that you will get a little *less* than that." Had he stopped here, this assertion by our correspondent might have been deemed at least worthy of discussion. But he removes all occasion for this when he says further on: "Labor is a great item in the carpet trade. The labor will cost more per hour. Carpets will have to advance in price. (You overlooked that trifle because none of you are business men.)" It did not, apparently, occur to the writer that he sets up a theory in the first quotation which he himself easily disproves in the second.

There is one thing about our correspondent's communication, however, about which there can be no

mistake, and that is that he is strongly opposed to a reduction of the hours of labor, and believes that the measure is not feasible. He supports this position to the best of his ability, apparently oblivious of the fact that such reductions have been attained in many industries without injurious results (but rather to the betterment of all concerned), and unmindful of the trifling circumstance that every argument which he attempts to advance in opposition was made use of in a far more forcible manner fifty or seventy-five years ago, when the hours of labor were reduced from twelve and fourteen hours to ten hours per day.

There may be some difference of opinion in the various industries as to the feasibility of a shorter work-day, or at least as to the manner in which it should be brought about. We do not feel justified in answering for all; but so far as the printing industry is concerned we think that we can correctly state the attitude of the great majority of those employed in regard to this question, which is, briefly: (1) that a reduction of the hours of labor is desirable, and would prove alike beneficial to the employer and employed; (2) that should the employer and employé, or their representatives, come together and discuss this subject in a proper manner, arrangements could be effected to bring about such a reduction of the hours without serious loss to anyone concerned; and (3) that the introduction of labor-saving machinery and the adoption of improved methods in conducting business in vogue at present renders a reduction of the working hours not only feasible, but an actual necessity.

We are aware of the fact that a portion of the job printers of the country are now seeking a reduction of hours on lines not strictly included in the foregoing, but we maintain that the proposition herein set forth will meet the approval of a substantial *majority* of this class of workers when fairly put to them, the only thing that gives any vitality to the demands of the more unreasonable of their numbers being the obstinate and persistent refusal of the employers to consider the matter in any shape. We feel the more secure in the position we take on this subject from the fact that we have repeatedly given voice to the same effect on previous occasions without eliciting any protest from those whose position we were advancing.

Not content with playing havoc with the aspirations of the short-hour men, Mr. Van Bibber in an off-hand manner disposes of the trades unions in the following way: "They can no more raise or lower the income of the laboring class than a combination of farmers could regulate the price of wheat. The markets adjust themselves, without regard to the efforts of man. If every trades union were to dissolve tomorrow, wages would not fall. The income of the laboring class would not be affected to the extent of \$1 by it."

This is all arrant nonsense and entirely unworthy of discussion. However, in order to show Mr. Van Bibber that there may exist a difference of opinion in this respect, we quote a few words from the utterances

of Mr. George W. Childs: "Were it not for the Typographical Union the printers of this country would not now be getting what they do for their work by at least one-third.—George W. Childs."

THE PAPER TRADE.

THERE has been little or no change in the paper and paper stock market since last issue of THE INLAND PRINTER. The writing mills generally have been compelled to advance their prices on paper, and the rag market is still very firm at advanced prices, and is likely to remain so for some time to come. The mills are generally pretty well stocked for present use. They will probably average about sixty days' stock on hand. The excited condition of the rag market has somewhat subsided, and the speculators in rags have stopped buying at any further advance. The mills have in some cases been shut down, and have held off purchasing stock, and some dealers in stock have made considerable concession in prices, but the amount held by such dealers is comparatively small. If the embargo continues on foreign rags, which in all probability will be the case, rags will continue very firm, and will doubtless go higher during the coming winter. It is so late in the season that the accumulation of rags from first hands must of necessity be very light.

ADVICE AND ENCOURAGEMENT.

PREVIOUS to the publication of the October issue of THE INLAND PRINTER, the first number of the tenth volume, the management caused a circular to be prepared and addressed to a number of subscribers—the desire as therein expressed being to obtain from a variety of sources unbiased criticism, which it is hoped will help largely in guiding THE INLAND PRINTER in those channels which will make it of the most value to its patrons. To those who have responded to our solicitation—and there have been few exceptions—we desire to extend our sincere thanks. Sanguine though we were of the esteem of the trade in all departments, we were little prepared for the avalanche of compliment which accompanied each mail. Many long and friendly letters come with replies to our inquires. Leroy S. Atwood, printer and publisher, Stockton, California, writes: "It is so near perfect it would be difficult to suggest an improvement. There is no better." This is pleasant as indicating satisfaction from past and present effort, and E. H. Foster & Co., of Cohoes, New York, add their testimony, "The very best of class publications I have ever seen." John Flagg, job printing, San Bernardino, California, says: "The articles have been of great use to us in more ways than one. There has been many a suggestion in THE INLAND PRINTER's pages that have been worth a great many times the subscription price in aiding us in our work." George D. Morris, Jersey City, New Jersey, writes: "I have seen most of the printers' journals, and I consider THE INLAND PRINTER superior to any of them. I get

more information from it and it does me more good than any other printers' magazine. I would not be without it." Grant Wright, designer, photo-engraver and illustrator, thinks *THE INLAND PRINTER* "invaluable" and gives many practical suggestions, but does not give his address. Terwilliger & Peck, of New York, say briefly, "A 1," and the management of C. K. Mather's Bindery, of Dubuque, Iowa, suggests that we "keep right on" (which we assure them we fully intend to do) and genially say "you are right in it," and we can say we think we are and are glad to have our opinion affirmed by so many.

The limitations of space and the number of these hearty letters will not admit of publishing them in any extended way, but we assure our friends that the hints and suggestions offered will have fruition in these pages throughout the year.

HIGHER EDUCATION OF PRINTERS.

IT is not remarkable from the nature of their calling that printers should be earnest seekers after education; but generally their opportunities are few, from the sedentary character of their work, which, exhausting the nervous forces, is not sufficiently active to call into play those bodily functions that a period of rest will strengthen for the duties of the following day. Printers, to maintain their health, require some form of exercise. None but those of a robust constitution can long endure the strain of evening studies. This is a serious problem to an ambitious youth or to those with a love of learning for its own sake. There are few printers of any extended experience who cannot instance cases of their fellow-craftsmen impairing their health to an almost permanent degree by over-study, and of some who did not survive the tax upon their energies. To the class of workers desirous of improving themselves educationally the article by Mr. Hooper on "University Extension Work for Printers" in the present issue of *THE INLAND PRINTER* will be found of value. The plan of University Extension presents peculiar advantages to printers generally. There is a certain amount of exercise in going to and from the lecture halls which is of benefit of itself, while the mind is busily occupied. The lectures are progressive and a spirit of competition is awakened that stirs the faculties briskly, a certain purpose is set before the student and a tendency to over-study is restrained from the companionships formed and by discussions of interest and value. The expense is so very moderate as to be of small consequence, and there is little doubt that during the fall and winter season advantage will be taken of this valuable plan by printers wherever possible.

A NEW edition of Diagrams of Imposition, with an addenda containing original and artistically designed initials, menu titles and head and tail pieces, has been issued by the Inland Printer Company. It is a useful compilation, and will be sent to any address on receipt of ten cents. Orders should be sent at once.

Written for *THE INLAND PRINTER*.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

BY EMERSON P. HARRIS.
CIRCULATION.

IN the June issue of *THE INLAND PRINTER*, the writer undertook to show that in the distribution of commodities under existing economic conditions, advertising in some form is as necessary as transportation. That an increasing demand for advertising is a necessary accompaniment of progress in the methods of production. That as the distance widens between the source of production and the final consumer, the advertisement must play an ever-increasing part in bringing producer and consumer together. In speaking of the periodical as the natural medium for that distribution of ideas which must necessarily precede the distribution of commodities, attention was called to certain points at which the periodical comes short of an ideal advertising medium.

Perhaps the point at which the general periodical press most conspicuously comes short of the ideal advertising medium is in its inability to offer the advertiser a medium through which he can economically reach the particular class of consumers which he wishes to address. In order to place his announcement before the class or classes who consume his particular goods, the advertiser must also pay for its insertion in a large waste circulation, that is a circulation which is of no value to him. Thus an advertiser wishing to reach Class A must also pay for a medium going to Classes B and C, the latter of which are worthless to him. And moreover this increased expense is still farther multiplied by the necessity of using a number of papers, in the use of each one of which he is similarly handicapped by the necessity of paying for large waste circulation. The expense therefore of reaching Class A is several times as great as it would be if through a single journal the whole of Class A could be reached without the necessity of paying for waste circulation. But another great advantage in reaching Class A through the columns of a paper circulating only among that class would be that such a paper would attract to it a line of advertising which would be of special value to the members of Class A, who would use it for reference, thus increasing its value greatly to the advertiser. Such a classification of circulation would meet the two first requirements of the advertiser, namely (1), to reach the largest possible number of buyers of his wares at the least possible cost, and (2) that his announcements reach the reader in a form to be as attractive and effective as possible.

The editorial and business policy of a paper by which ordinary subscription lists are built is one which merely aims at numbers. The result is a class of readers who have in common a desire for certain news, political or religious reading matter, but have entirely diverse commodity wants. Differentiation along literary lines seldom results in the production of a circulation of special value to the advertiser, and it not

infrequently produces a result the opposite of what the advertiser requires.

A study of the subject would probably show that the farther a paper carries differentiation of circulation along *literary* lines the less its value as an advertising medium, and the smaller its receipts from advertising in proportion to circulation. On the other hand, differentiation along the line of *commodity* wants directly enhances the value of a paper as an advertising medium. The trade paper, the circulation of which is differentiated strictly according to commodity wants, receives several times as much from advertisements as from subscriptions, while the whole periodical press of the country, according to the census of 1880, received but 44.06 per cent of its revenue from advertising and 55.96 per cent from subscriptions.

The principle of classification of circulation along the line of commodity wants is carried out by the trade press. The circulation of each trade paper forms a class practically all of whom are buyers of a certain well defined line of commodities. The advertiser is enabled to reach this class without the necessity of paying for a large waste circulation, and the advertising columns of his medium, if well classified and edited, are of great value to the readers as a source of information. The value of the advertising columns to the reader is too apt to be lost sight of by both advertiser and publisher. Before an advertisement can be of value to the advertiser it must first have been of service to the reader. Trade papers strengthen their subscription lists and add to the returns to advertisers by making their advertising pages of value for reference. Another feature of classified circulation illustrated by the trade paper is this, that the same editorial and business policy which resulted in securing only a single class as subscribers, will if pushed far enough secure practically all of that class. In the nature of the case the publisher has a sort of natural monopoly of the field the wise use of which is beneficial to all concerned.

Economical advertising demands classification of circulation along the line of commodity wants, not only that the cost of waste circulation may be saved to the advertiser, but also to the end that attention may be focused, as we have seen in the case of the trade paper. When the advertiser pays for ten thousand circulation only one thousand of which is of any value to him, he not only throws away the cost of the useless nine thousand but he buys what is far less valuable than a circulation of one thousand only among his class of consumers. For by the use of a medium reaching only the class consuming his wares his announcements, for reasons above indicated, would be much more effective.

Economy, from the advertiser's standpoint, requires the maximum of circulation differentiated along the line of commodity wants; it is assumed that economy from the subscriber's standpoint requires the maximum of circulation differentiated along literary lines in the case of the trade paper commodity and literary

differentiation, and therefore the interests of the advertiser and the subscriber are identical. Each wants extension of circulation within the class which is along both commodity and literary lines.

It is obvious that as circulation is made to meet the requirements of one class of advertisers, it ceases to be of value to other classes. But this is similar to what always accompanies advancement by specialization. Whether the obstacles to be overcome and the sacrifices to be made more than outweigh the economic advantages to be derived by the advertiser, figures or experiment only can determine in any given case. The contention here is that so far as the circulation of a paper comes short of differentiation along the line of consumers, so far it fails to meet the requirements of the ideal advertising medium.

In the evolution of business, a way is found to make the ideal the practicable and the actual. This is a time when the business organizer stands back far enough to get a good perspective, looks at an industry as a whole and insists that for a given outlay the product or service rendered shall be as great as possible. If the individual proprietors fail to accomplish this result, they give place to the combination which can accomplish it.

The writer has no scheme to propose. The greatest total result may be secured only by general reorganization, or, it may be, by following out certain tendencies and clews now in sight.

Possibly such dissection of a paper as is suggested by the patent inside may be carried still further with the result of saving not only duplicate composition expenses, but also waste circulation and the initial expenses of small circulation many times duplicated for reaching large classes. Or perhaps the correspondence found to exist between what we may call commodity groups and literary groups may be made more of, to the end that they may be brought to be more nearly identical.

WRITER FOR THE INLAND PRINTER.

TYPECASTING VS. TYPESETTING MACHINES.

BY EMORY L. MARSTERS.

THE rapidly increasing output of typecasting machines is further evidence of the view held by the writer several years back that the practicable "coming machine" would be a typecasting one as against the typesetting machine. I am not prejudiced against typesetting machines, for I admire their work, and I know that the even and clear face of type is far superior in looks to the product of the rapid typecasting machine.

Several typesetting machines are in existence, either in theory or as models, while the Thorne principally and the McMillan are now being used very acceptably in various newspaper and book offices. In the latter establishments I think the results are more satisfactory. In newspaper offices they are not so practical, and are not the "economical ingenuities"

that some people would try to make one believe. This idea is not based on superficial knowledge, but rather on practical observation and information in reference to the operating expenses.

Inventors and newspaper men have been looking for a machine that would do away with that costly item—type. In the typecasting machines they have succeeded in obtaining that result. To give the reader a better and more practical idea of the difference between the workings of the two machines, I will compare them in a general way.

As regards power and the services of a machinist, the difference is not material. The difference in the cost of type for the setting and metal for the casting machine is a large item, and the price of each is familiar to all printers. The waste, perhaps, is larger in quantity with the metal, but the cost being so much less, it does not equal in value that of type broken, the latter being done mostly by the machine distributor. The destruction of type used by setting machines has been one of the greatest drawbacks of all the efforts at mechanical composition. The McMillan machine has a distributor separate from the type-setting machine, while with the Thorne the work of distributing "dead matter" is carried on coincidentally with the composition of new matter. In addition to the original cost of type, certain machines require an extra "nicking" for each character, which adds about 5 cents per thousand ems.

Besides the keyboard operator the typesetting machine requires a justifier, which doubles the cost of composition. The one who runs or feeds the distributor is also an extra expense, and generally a boy or girl is employed to keep the dust off the type, for if the type is the least dirty it does not move easily in the channels. Three or four persons' work—the product of one machine—costs too much to be practical.

With the typecasting machines a great amount of this expense is avoided and the results are larger. For either the Mergenthaler linotype or the Rogers machine—these two being the leading ones—but one operator is required. No distributor is needed. The Schuckers machine—whose owners have recently combined with the Rogers people—is also a typecasting machine, but it has never been put on the market. Its projector is the original inventor of the "double-wedge justifying device," used by both the Mergenthaler and Rogers machines. The Schuckers differs from those machines in that it uses "male" instead of "female" dies and the casting is done outside the machine. The line is indented into a lead slug and the slug is passed automatically into a casting box external of the machine proper, where it is cast and trimmed.

The Mergenthaler has an automatic distributor, and the operator of the Rogers distributes the matrices after the casting of each line by elevating the forward end of the machine. These two machines require no help outside the operators, and it is patent to all that the cost of running them is small as compared with the

typesetting machines. The product is much larger, especially so in the case of the Mergenthaler, where the operator has nothing to do with the distribution. The Rogers operator is handicapped by having to wait until a line is cast, and then distribute that line before he can start a new one.

Another point in favor of typecasting machines is the utility in handling the type-bars. Less care is required, which is a gain of time. If type gets bent or broken it goes into the "hell box." The type-bars can get bent and dirty and not lose their value. They are remelted. After a form is dead the type-bars can be taken out in five minutes and put in a box for use in again supplying the machine's metal pot. But how different with type! The form requires care and is frequently in the way, as it crowds your stone-room.

Printers, and especially newspaper publishers, are finding availability and practical results in typecasting machines. Although the face of the type-bar is not all that could be desired, it is improving with the constantly added improvements to the machines.

The typesetting machines are not advancing with the same stride, and it is due to the *fact* that they have no practical automatic or mechanical justifier. It has been stated in the trade papers that the McMillan inventor has finally succeeded in devising such a scheme; but there are many who are asking: Will it do practical work? The writer is in doubt. The typecasting machine of today is vastly better than that of even a year ago. It has come to stay.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

A CORRECT COMBINATION.

BY F. W. THOMAS.

PROFIT in the printing business depends upon three things: Cost of production, selling price and volume of business; and upon their proper combination. And the amount of profit is dependent more upon the correctness of the combination than upon either low cost, high prices or plenty of business.

You may have reduced your cost to the lowest notch and charge fabulous prices, but if you have but little business you cannot make much. You may run a mammoth concern and yet have your profits disappear in excessive expenses and prices lowered through destructive competition.

It therefore appears that if a printer expects certain and profitable returns from his business, he must not only be successful in each of these three items but he must be broad enough to combine them properly. Let us first consider the items separately.

COST OF PRODUCTION: Be a sharp buyer. If possible, buy for cash. Never buy anything unless you are sure you cannot get along without it. There are many things "made to sell" whose merits can be extolled endlessly by a clever-talking salesman, but which never yield a dollar's profit. Never buy anything simply because you are offered long time on it. It will come due quickly enough and the chances are you will

be as hard up then as now. Employ just enough help to get your work out by hustling. The difference between a slow and a busy day's work is a handsome profit. Prevent expensive repair bills by keeping your machinery well overhauled. Don't patronize fake advertising of any kind. What is worth nothing, is expensive even if you do pay for it in printing. Bear in mind that *money spent for your office which does not become a permanent improvement or a money-earning facility is expense and is a part of the cost of the production.*

SELLING PRICE: There is an art in selling goods. The clerk who waits on you in the dry goods store has learned it. The shoeman and the clothier have learned it—why not the printer? In how many printing offices are samples of work classified or arranged in neat shape for the inspection of customers. There is a satisfaction in seeing what one is buying, and the customer can thus be impressed with the quality of your work. When the average printer names a price, he does it with a kind of scared air, just as if he expected the customer to demand the work for less. Have confidence in the right of your own figures. Stick to them. Pride yourself on being a salesman. *Judicious talking is often more profitable than much hard work.*

VOLUME OF BUSINESS: Men obtain business through their own personal acquaintances, the influence of their friends and by advertising—some little by chance. Make all the friends you can—don't bore them with your business, but when the opportunity offers show them your office and your facilities simply as a matter of personal interest. Their trade and influence will come to you naturally.

Do all the legitimate advertising you can afford, and watch it carefully that you may discriminate between that which pays and that which does not.

Every order you fill for regular supplies of material, find out how long it will last the customer and make a note on your calendar pad and drop in and see him a couple of weeks before the time. This will secure you the order and at the same time prevent his rushing in some day and wanting them hurried out in an hour or two. When you run across some special form which would be a good thing for one of your customers to use in his business, show it to him. Don't leave the sample, however, for him to rush around to other offices for estimates and thus deprive you of the profit your enterprise entitles you to.

A great deal can be said of various methods of obtaining business. They are all, however, methods only. If you wish to outstrip your competitors, *be a hustler.*

Having discussed cost, price and quality separately, let us consider carefully why it is that many printers who seem to be well versed in each of these matters fail to make a profitable combination of them.

It is readily apparent that an office economically arranged for the production of \$2,000 worth of work

per month cannot be profitably run on an output of \$1,000 per month; even if that work be obtained at good prices. Nor would it be likely to pay a satisfactory profit if, in order to run full force, the second thousand dollar's worth of work was done at exceedingly low rates. In order for that office to be run profitably the normal amount of good paying business must average \$2,000 per month. Hustling and thinking out schemes will do wonders, but it is doubtful if the demand for printing can be doubled thereby.

I would say that the cause for the numerous unprofitable combinations in printing offices at present lies in the too rapid increase of their facilities and in the creation of plants having a capacity far in excess of the demands which would naturally be made upon them.

These causes result in a surplus of idle machines and types, and with the desire to see them moving comes the temptation to cut prices and the possibility of a paying combination is at once destroyed.

I believe a man's facilities should always be just a little ahead of his business. This is necessary for the prompt filling of orders and as an incentive to increasing your business. Facilities should not, however, be increased to meet each temporary rush. Better let a few jobs go over to Jones' office during your rush spells and a few of Jones' jobs come to you when he is rushed than for both to increase your facilities beyond the normal demands of your business and thus give each of you a combination which is unprofitable.

The point of it all is simply this: If you are trying to run a \$2,000 per month office where a \$1,000 per month combination only can be made to pay—stop it. Don't keep right on trying to make once one equal two, because it don't and never will. *Revise your combination.*

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE NEW STEREOTYPING PROCESS.

BY H. WOOD SMITH.

THE new stereotyping process of which the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER have already had early information, is *un fait accompli*, and is, without doubt, a most remarkable development, the far-reaching effects of which it is impossible at present to foresee. To appreciate the results obtained by Mr. Harvey Dalziel's new process, the capabilities of what must now be called the "old process," should be borne in mind. Every printer knows exactly the use to which stereotyping has hitherto been put, and it is, therefore, needless to say more than is necessary to point out the very limited extent to which the process of stereotyping could be applied. For the casting of type and for engravings of the crudest description it has been found useful, but any fine work has had to be handed over to the electrotypewriter. Now all is changed, and it is not going beyond the mark to state that in future it will be possible to dispense altogether with the slow and comparatively costly process of electrotyping. It is impossible to fully realize at once what the change means.

Briefly it means that not only will this process accomplish all that electrotyping now does, but it will accomplish that which electrotyping has up to the present failed to attain successfully. The finest of wood-engravings can be stereotyped with as much ease and success, and in the same time, as a page of ordinary matter, whilst delicate half-tone process blocks which have hitherto been the plague of the electrotyper's life, can be stereotyped with a success which is the more remarkable when one bears in mind the difficulties which this particular class of work presents. I took the opportunity afforded by the recent exhibition in London to examine several stereotypes taken by the new method from half-tone blocks, and compared them carefully with the original blocks, and I found it difficult to tell one from the other, so perfect were the stereotypes. The majority of blocks, whether wood, copper or zinc, can be reproduced in about an hour, but Mr. Dalziel tells me that if a little longer time is given to allow of the mold becoming thoroughly set, it is a decided advantage, although not absolutely necessary for the production of good and reliable work. Stereos thus produced in this hard metal will wear longer than ordinary electrotypes, an edition of over 150,000 having been run off without any appreciable sign of wear in the stereotypes. Since then I have had an opportunity of examining the results of a very severe test. The blocks sent to be cast were a finely cut wood engraving, an exceptionally difficult process block, and an electro which had always given considerable trouble in casting. In each case the stereotype was perfectly sharp and deep, and quite equal to any stereotypes I have seen from the same blocks. As I myself, unknown to Mr. Dalziel, selected these blocks, and in each case chose a most difficult block and subject, the results produced by the new process are all the more gratifying. These identical stereotypes were on view at the recent printing exhibition and were open to the closest inspection of practical men, so that deception was altogether out of the question.

The advantages of the new method of stereotyping over electrotyping will be seen and appreciated at a glance, and not the least important of these advantages is the great economy of time which, of course, means the saving of money. At a moment, too, when "process" began to show signs of waning, especially in England, the inventive genius of Mr. Dalziel comes to the rescue and saves the half-tone process from a premature grave by producing the means whereby this delicate process may be used with advantage, and what is more, with that confidence which it has not hitherto been able to command. The successful application of this new stereotyping method must mean the further development of the various processes in use at the present moment, for it will now be possible to print from hard metal stereotypes in lieu of the original blocks, which, instead of being ruined on the machine, can now be preserved for future use or for the sale of casts. The composition of the mold and also of the metal is, of

course, Mr. Dalziel's secret, of which it would be unreasonable to expect a revelation, but a careful examination of the results obtained by this process assures me that Mr. Dalziel has given to the printing world one of the most remarkable inventions of the age.

Translated for THE INLAND PRINTER by A. Scholl.

ESSAY ON TYPOGRAPHICAL MAKE-READY.

NO. XII.—BY M. MOTTEROZ, PARIS.

MAKE-READY OF ENGRAVINGS.

IT is generally admitted that the make-ready for engravings should have as its end the production of a pressure proportionate to the plans of the design. From this arose the cuttings which were first made with several cards of from two to three millimeters in thickness each, thinned down progressively until composed of only three to four sheets of paper much too thick. This diminution of cutting was brought about by the transformation of engravings on wood and the progress of chemical processes. These new illustrations, so fine, so splendid, since they are now produced almost solely by a uniform pressure, were printed in horrible shape after the old classical fashion, which they have caused to be greatly modified if not entirely abandoned. When the cuts were large and deep, it was not believed that the engraving could be treated like the text, with an equality of pressure. I still hear the bantering of my comrades—it is now forty years—when they saw my cutting bearing on the whole engraving, and composed only of tissue paper or proof paper, according to the stuffing. The results which I obtained, exceptional at that time, were not sufficient to convert them. They were not decided any more by a demonstration, easy to repeat, which did not appear conclusive to anybody but myself every time I made it. This demonstration consists in comparing the different status of an engraving printed in two ways: 1, With the aid of cutting; 2, on glazed paper without make-ready, but under good conditions with a blanket on the cylinder or outside the tympan, on silk, on parchment. The inferiority of the run with a make-ready is always manifestly proportionate to the thickness of the cutting.

This experience establishes the fact that theoretically the make-ready for engravings should be made the same as for text, on the back, and attention should be paid to the impression only. If a vignette is thus cut and charged, without knowing what it is and not reading the text; if it is neglected to remove all the impression on two, three or more sheets appropriated at haphazard; if all the goffering is suppressed—this is of the greatest importance—an impression is quickly obtained exactly proportioned to the surface of each trait. When brought to such a point, the make-ready of engravings with an enormous pressure, scarcely visible, gives the maximum of brilliancy, sweetness and effect, without the workman having known at the start whether the work was a portrait, a landscape, a machine or any other subject.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

GOSSIP ABOUT BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

BY IRVING.

THE world of letters has suffered an irreparable loss by the death of Mr. George William Curtis. He was the best natured and the gentlest satirist of the century. His touch was that of the consummate artist, and the little volume of selections from the "Easy Chair," recently issued in dainty form by the Messrs. Harper, treats on a great variety of subjects in an English reminiscent of Addison but with all the warmth and color of Washington Irving. No one has given us a more charming photographic view of the follies of fashionable society.

Among those papers from the Easy Chair that have especially pleased and edified us should be mentioned: "At the Opera in 1864"; "Shops and Shopping"; "Mrs. Grundy and the Cosmopolitan"; "Dickens Reading (1867)"; "Phillis"; "A Chinese Critic"; "Jenny Lind"; "The Town"; "Sarah Shaw Russell"; "A Little Dinner with Thackeray"; "Robert Browning in Florence"; and "Players." The last named is a very pleasant contrast to Mr. Augustine Birrell's paper on the same subject. One almost fancies Mr. Curtis must have been a "first nighter," so enthusiastic and considerate is his treatment of certain old players who were his personal friends. He was beloved by all the profession whose good opinion he cared for.

A careful observer of passing events and a close student of human nature, he was never at a loss for a mark at which to direct his shafts of ridicule. Yet he could be as full of sentiment as a woman and as tender and pathetic as Thackeray. It was a strange chance that took Mr. Curtis to the theater one evening in 1864 in the midst of the terrible civil war. "The opera was 'Faust,'" he tells us, "and by one of the exquisite felicities of the stage, the hero, a mild, ineffective gentleman, sang his ditties and passionate bursts in Italian, while the poor Gretchen vowed and rouladed in the German tongue. Certainly nothing is more comical than the careful gravity with which people of the highest civilization look at the absurd incongruities of the stage. After a polyglot lovemaking, Gretchen goes up steps and enters a house. Presently she opens a window at which she evidently could not appear as she does breast high, without having her feet in the cellar. The Italian Faust rushes, ascends three steps leading to the window, which could not by any possibility appropriately be found there, and reclines his head upon the bosom of the fond maid." But this is not the only scene that engages the eyes of the Easy Chair that evening. There are a Faust and a Gretchen on the other side the footlights, acting their part in life's drama. If you choose to lift your eyes you see a woman with a "sweet, fair face, composed, not sad, turned with placid interest toward the loves of Gretchen and Faust. She sees the eager delight of the meeting; she hears the ardent vow; she feels the rapture of the embrace. With placid interest she watches all—she, and the sedate husband by her side. And yet when her eyes wander it is to see a man in the parquette below her on the other side, who, between the acts, rises with the rest and surveys the house, and looks at her as at all the others. At this distance you cannot say if any softer color steals into that placid face; you cannot tell if his survey lingers longer upon her than upon the rest. Yet she was Gretchen once, and he was Faust." And so the tragedy or comedy of human life goes on; "all the world's a stage, and men and women merely players."

We wish that the paper on "Shops and Shopping" could be printed as an essay on manners in the books of rules at the dry-goods stores, for the guidance of the young men and women who are supposed to wait upon customers.

Mr. Curtis' sympathies were broad, but ostentation—the mere vulgar display of riches—was always distasteful to him. Honesty and sincerity of purpose characterized his every act,

but he impaled certain noxious insects, the Midases and Mac-Sycophants, with a lightness of touch no less sure than cunning.

We remember hearing an actor, into whose hands a copy of Mr. Curtis' little book had fallen when it first came out last winter, say that he had never read him in *Harper's*, and he was mortified to find how much he had missed. The actor and the book are now inseparable. Mr. Curtis' beautiful monograph on Washington Irving, issued by the Grolier Club, had also just made its appearance, and the actor did not sleep until he possessed himself of a copy thereof. Perhaps this is the identical copy seen by a Chicago man in Pagnant's bindery, Paris, last summer, dressed in vellum and gold. At any rate, it pleases us to think so.

Quite another style of book from the "Easy Chair" is Mr. W. D. Howells' "Criticism and Fiction," in the same series. This little volume is, we believe, also made up of selections from Mr. Howells' late department in *Harper's*, pulled about a little. Mr. Howells' bump of combativeness is abnormal. He is anything but fashionable, and he has the courage of his opinions. But his admirers say they like him for the enemies he has made. With the late Mr. Matthew Arnold, Mr. Howells believes that the majority is always in the wrong, because the majority represents ignorance. The popularity of Scott and Thackeray is, therefore, all a mistake. But Zola and his other ideal realists are also immensely popular, if we mistake not. Yet we can forgive him all his admiration for Zola because of his love for Jane Austen. That is right, Mr. Howells, "cling to the fair and witty Jane," as your friend, Mr. Lang, puts it.

It puzzles us to know why Mr. Howells went over to John Brisben Walker and the *Cosmopolites*. We supposed it was ART, not money, he cared for. But we congratulate him on the short-lived connection, and we wish we might congratulate the Messrs. Harper on his return to them.

Mr. Howells' differences with the critics must have afforded him an immense amount of enjoyment. Life is too much of a comedy with him for it to have been otherwise. His deeds of charity and generosity to struggling young western authors adorn many pages in his vicissitudinous career. But why does he prefer the art (?) of Tolstoi and of Zola to the immorality (?) of Octave Feuillet, Georges Ohnet and Thackeray. If one must take a nasty pill, it is well to have it sugar-coated. Rather do we believe that he is a humorist than a realist. Our choice would be to have him a poet. The man who can write—

"Her mouth is a honey-blossom,
No doubt, as the poet sings;
But within her lips, the petals,
Lurks a cruel bee that stings!"—

and the many other fine things in the exquisite volume of 1886, should have nothing to do with M. Zola and his school. The Italian Poets are a goodly company, with whom Mr. Howells is much more at home. But this is all aside; whether we agree with Mr. Howells or not, his little book of "Criticism and Fiction" is vastly entertaining, and next after the Easy Chair, the best in the series thus far.

AMERICAN THUNDER.

As our readers doubtless remember, Rev. De Witt Talmage was in England at the time when a drunken woman hit Gladstone in the face with a piece of gingerbread. The throwing of the gingerbread was intended as a friendly salutation, but was not so interpreted. Great indignation was expressed at this supposed outrage. Our reverend Brother Talmage, addressing a large audience, stirred their hearts by relating in how short a time this insult to the Hon. William Gladstone would be wired across the Atlantic, and America would thunder back its indignation.

"The thunder came," facetiously remarks the editor of the *Manchester Times*. "It came by mail in the editorial of a New York paper. This is what it rolled out: 'Gladstone takes the cake.'"—*True Light*.

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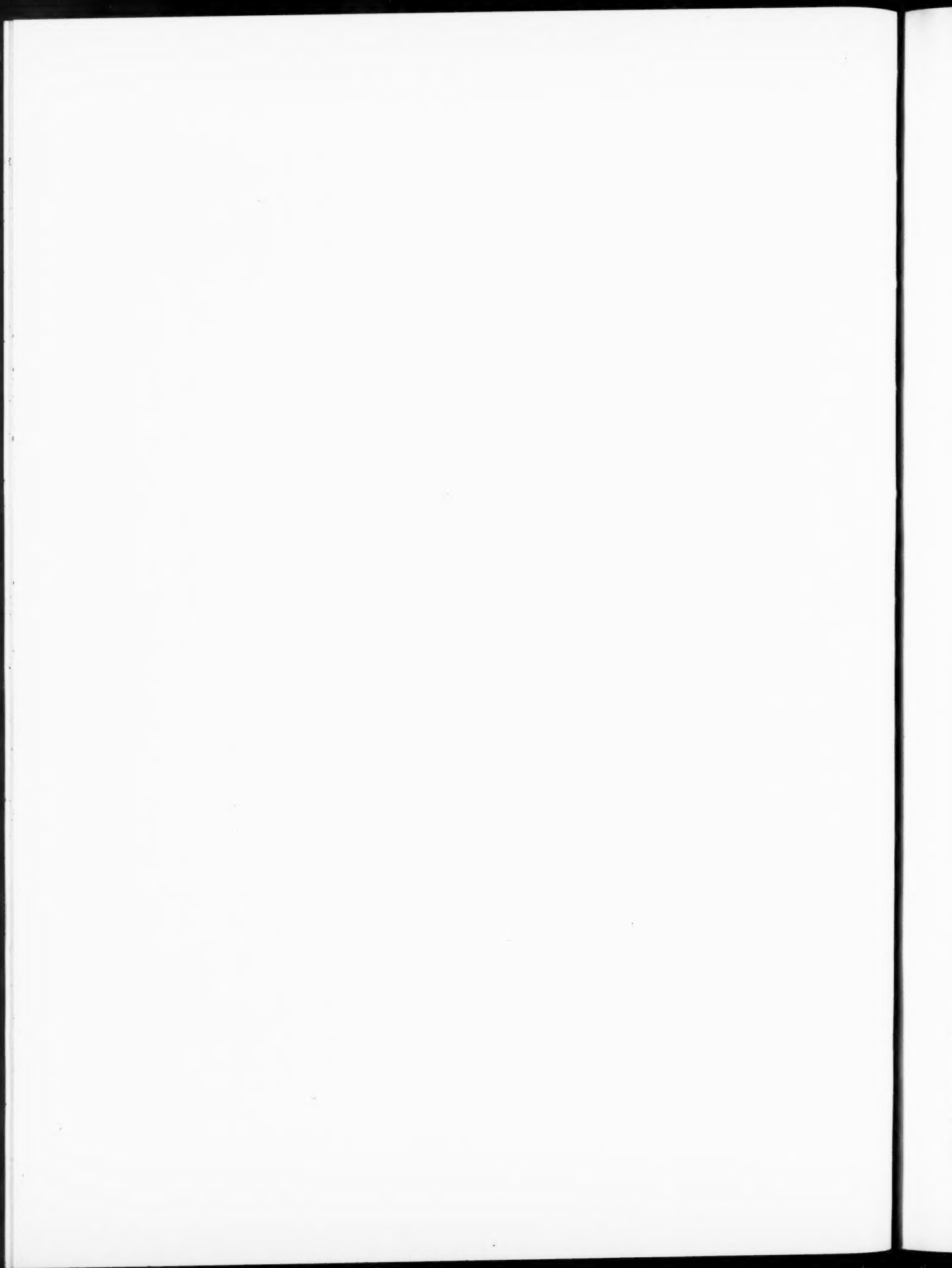
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PLAN FOR MAKING PIECE-FRACTIONS.

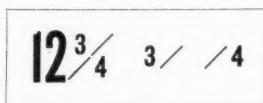
To the Editor:

AUBURN, Me., Sept. 30, 1892.

I send herewith, for the consideration of the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER, a plan of a piece-fraction which, so far as I know, is original. The character used to make the diagonal line is taken from a font of "map type," so-called, to be found in many newspaper offices. The diagram shows the fraction both complete and separate. This plan will do away with the old and bungling one of making a fraction thus: 3-4, when intended for use in a line of 24-point, for instance. No "rights" and "lefts" are required—simply one character, which could be cast in different sizes. By using two ciphers or cap O's a "per cent" mark can be formed.

The idea is respectfully referred to the attention of type-founders.

WILLIAM H. BOOMER.



CLASSIFY TYPE BY SIZES.

To the Editor:

OMAHA, Nebraska, October 21.

In last month's issue I see some fault found about classifying job fonts in sizes instead of series. The writer says two compositors could not set a pica line at the same time, for two men cannot work at one cabinet. I would ask can two men set a line of Washington at the same time from the same cabinet any more than a line of pica? And are not two comps as liable to want a line of a series at the same time as to want the same size at the same time? So far as that part of it is concerned, I cannot see that it makes a particle of difference. I think the idea of classification by sizes a good one if there was a liberal supply of quads and spaces right on top or about that cabinet. I find that a printer has to look first for the line, then for quads, which consumes time. In this way quads and spaces could be kept out of job fonts, where they are seldom used, and in the quad and space case on top of the cabinet, and be used for all lines in the cabinet alike.

CHARLES G. LOW.

GOOD ENGLISH.

To the Editor:

CHICAGO, Ill., October 20, 1892.

An excellent article appears in THE INLAND PRINTER for October on "Bad English." It is unfortunate, however, that the critic himself should furnish illustrations of his theme. He says: "A good compositor should make but half of the errors the average one commits—in fact would make fewer if his distributing were done justice to." That expression, "were done justice to," is thoroughly "bad English." Better say: "if justice were done to his distributing." In the same sentence, why not omit "of" after the word "half"?

The next sentence begins with "And," which further illustrates his theme; as does this also: "for that is what it simply means." Transpose to: "for that is simply what it means." Another similar error creeps into the expression: "I trust that he whom I desire to see so much." If "so much" be placed after "desire" it would be in the form that readers of good English prefer so much to see. He quotes: "Every man and

every woman and every child were taken," and says "were" should be "was." In this he is glaringly in error. "Every man" should, of course, be followed by a singular verb, but when connected by "and" with "every woman and every child" we then have three subjects and a plural verb must follow. Proof-readers and compositors may well beware, as the above are samples only of the errors in the article in question.

M. W. MONTGOMERY.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

To the Editor:

LOWELL, Mass., October 4, 1892.

In reading the various journals we find them filled with many wise suggestions and reasons why all craftsmen should belong to the union. Let me ask a few questions, which I, as a foreman employing union men, would like to have some light on.

In all bodies of organized labor it seems to be considered the proper thing to make rules and issue edicts for the guidance of the employer. The employer may do this or may not do that. The aim in every case is to protect the workman, but in no case do we know of any particular effort being made to protect the employer. Take for instance an example like the following (and they are not fancy sketches, but can be proven by the secretary of the local union). I have had not less than four cases since January 1, 1892, in which union men have worked as follows: One man worked one-half day, the second worked about six months, the third about two months, and the fourth about three months, and in every case when we were most in need of their services they "jumped" their cases. Gentlemen who believe in fair treatment, what do you think of such behavior by union men? Our idea on this subject is that in such case their card should be revoked and the men blacklisted the same as any other unfair man. One jumped for the reason, we suppose, that the office he went to allowed him to jump a job in the middle of the day and go out and get full, which we will not do; they pay less than he was getting from us, and he is one of the loudest talkers we have ever met in or out of the union. If some of our fellow craftsmen will please give their views on this subject we will be greatly obliged to them. In justice to all concerned we think that the employer should be accorded as fair treatment by the men as they expect from the employer.

JAK.

FROM BOSTON.

To the Editor:

BOSTON, Mass., October 16, 1892.

Whether or not there will be a big strike of the compositors on some of the Boston papers, is now the question. Things look rather squally at present; but all trouble may be averted before the election comes off. The biggest meeting ever held by Boston Union took place Sunday, October 9, when nearly eight hundred were crowded into Wells Memorial Hall. The question that brought them out in such numbers was whether the union should have a uniform scale for newspaper work or not. The *Globe* and *Herald* are paying 45 cents a thousand and the other papers will have to come up to this or there will be trouble, so the union men say. Arthur G. Davis was put in the chair, and after hours of debate, it was voted to instruct the committee having the scale in charge to put it into effect October 17. An assessment of 5 per cent on each man's wages was also levied to be used in case of trouble. The committee held several conferences with the Newspaper Publishers' Association, which now includes every daily paper in town except the *News*, but so far have been unable to arrive at any settlement. The advance will principally affect the *Journal* and *Advertiser-Record*, both republican papers. As the election is so near it is believed by many that there will be no strike although preparations are being made for one.

The secretary of the union said to your correspondent that the scale would be placed in effect October 17, and if no kick

was made the men would receive their pay on the 45-cent basis. If there was one, the union would enforce it and the money was there to do it with.

The Massachusetts State Typographical Union met in convention in this city October 5 and 6. Delegates were present from Boston typographical, pressmen's, stereotypers' and newspaper mailers' unions, and from Lynn, Worcester, Springfield, Fall River and Lowell unions. Most of the business was in relation to organizing the country towns, and measures were taken to make this work more effective. Resolutions were adopted condemning the state printers for discharging their women compositors after the passage of a state law requiring equal pay for equal work for both sexes. An active and what appears to be a successful agitation is being now made for equal pay for equal work on the city printing. Boston has probably more female compositors than any city in the country, and how to get them organized and so do away with the downward tendency in wages is a serious problem for the types of this city.

The Newspaper Mailers' Union is a new organization which has nearly everyone in the business in its ranks. They have recently put in a request for more wages, and it is under consideration by the newspaper publishers.

The Newspaper Publishers' Association is the name of the strong business association which all the papers, with the exception of one, have gone into. The publishers meet weekly and discuss advertising and all other matters of interest to the members.

Boston was represented at the recent nine-hour conference by Charles O. Wood, a persistent advocate of less hours of labor.

WILLARD.

LATER.—Concessions having been made by the *Journal* and *Advertiser*, the strike has been averted.

FROM SAN JOSE.

To the Editor: SAN JOSE, Cal., October 18, 1892.

The Presidential campaign and approaching holidays have served to make business good in the printing line, and if it could only last San Jose would be a good town for the unemployed to come to. With a population of about 25,000, there are at present seven daily newspapers and three weeklies; but after the election two of the dailies will probably suspend publication.

Hurlbert Bros. & Co., who were burned out last July, have equipped a good-sized job office and are now ready for business. Brosius & Son, who were also burned out, have opened their bindery in new quarters and are doing well.

J. B. Carey, for several terms secretary of San Jose Typographical Union, No. 231, and an officer of the state union, has engaged in business for himself, and has a finely equipped job office at 18 East Santa Clara street. The firm name is J. B. Carey & Co.

William A. January, well known all over the Pacific coast as a staunch union printer, and who was at one time state treasurer, is the democratic nominee for county tax collector.

There are twelve job offices in town and two binderies—all doing fairly well. There are also two wholesale paper houses.

J. B. C.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

To the Editor: WELLINGTON, N. Z., September 25, 1892.

The half-yearly meetings of the various typographical societies in these seas have been held since I last wrote you and the reports now lie before me, but there is very little matter in them of general interest. The Wellington printers took two nights to deal with their business, the most interesting item of mention being the announcement of the ballot for the dissolution of the New Zealand Typographical Association, the vote being largely in favor of dissolution, and after a pro rata division between the Wellington and Otago branches the New Zealand Typographical Association will cease existing and each

branch will be a society unto itself. The South Australian meeting voted \$250 to the Broken Hill mining strike. The Queensland report is a most elaborate *résumé* of the state of affairs and is also an able essay on certain phases of typographical unionism; the financial position is sound, and, like all the reports, it mentions particularly the growing number of unemployed.

In looking over the balance sheet of the Queensland society there was one item which riveted my attention, and will also be of interest to you and your readers. It read thus: "Subscription to THE INLAND PRINTER, 12s." Now it certainly is the best of signs to see a typographical society subscribing to a trade journal, and I may as well mention here that the Queensland Typographical Association is perhaps the best support of journals devoted to the trade on the continent.

The report of the Melbourne society is short, the keynote being of a depressing nature, owing to a review of the unemployed trouble and the reduction of wages. This society has had very heavy calls on its funds during the term, no less than \$1,045 being paid away in death allowances. Owing to the collapse of various financial institutions the society has suffered to the extent of about \$3,114, the half-year's transactions resulting in a net loss of some \$2,640, and it was found necessary to strike a levy to build up the funds again.

The Sydney society's report also is written in the minor key, the same problems being before it as before the Melbourne people, and like them they have also had to submit to a reduction. Judging from the reports of the societies the printerian outlook in Australia is by no means bright. TOM L. MILLS.

TO ARRANGE TYPE IN SERIES.

To the Editor: ROCHESTER, N. Y., October 23, 1892.

I read with considerable interest the replies of "A, B, C" and "J. F. W." in the October issue of THE INLAND PRINTER to "Inquiries" of Baltimore, and I would like to add my experience in arranging an office, hoping that it will be of some value to those who desire to have their composing rooms arranged and run in an economical and businesslike manner. While I do not claim originality for all the scheme, some parts of it are at least new to me. The plan has far exceeded my expectations, and, above all, has proved itself a "time saver," whether the compositor be an old or new hand. It has successfully done away with crowding and question answering. While I substantially agree with their views on the series question, I believe there is a better way than placing *all* antiques, gothics, etc., together. In the first place I distinctly labeled every case in the office with a double label, with the size of body and name in one line and a line of type which the case contained in another, as shown:

12-Point DeVinne.

THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY.

12-Point DeVinne.

The Inland Printer Co., Publishers.

After all cases were labeled, I started in on one side of the office with the most condensed letter, placing the smallest body at the top and completing the series. Then I took the series that came next to it in point of thickness, and so on until I ended with the largest extended letters. Of course all scripts, texts, etc., should be placed in cabinets by themselves. Each rack has prominent labels at its head, denoting what the rack contains. For the sake of uniformity I put two labels on every case, even if there was no lower case to the font. By this scheme, if the compositor miscalculates his first line, he can tell at a glance what space his anticipated line will occupy. And again, if he is setting a reprint job and desires to improve—which is the desire of every first-class man—he can compare the line in his job with the label on the case, and secure

his line the first time without experimenting with almost unknown lines. Black ink on white paper shows up more distinctly than colors. Cut the labels of uniform size and neatly paste the lower-case label on the left-hand side and the cap label on the right, about two inches from the ends. It gives the office a very neat and brisk appearance. While it consumes some time to prepare and paste the labels on the cases, the time saved in looking for type will soon compensate the proprietor for the small outlay in doing the work. X.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

To the Editor: SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., October 6, 1892.

Although the business men of this state are making strenuous efforts to overcome the poor state of trade which has so long prevailed in nearly all the cities and towns of California, trade in all lines is still in a very depressed condition. However, it is hardly to be expected that a state of affairs brought about by a series of unfavorable circumstances of so many years duration can be remedied in the short period of one year, during which time the merchants have made the only real endeavor to throw off the burdens under which they labor. The Traffic Association of California was organized just one year ago, and, taking into consideration the long period consumed in perfecting its arrangements and in getting things in the proper running order, it has accomplished as much as the most sanguine member anticipated. During its one year's existence it has been the means of bringing about several important changes in the existing condition of affairs. Through its agency the San Francisco and Great Salt Lake Railway Company has been organized for the purpose of building a line between Salt Lake City and San Francisco and providing competition with the only railroad now in the field, the Southern Pacific line; it has proved the feasibility of the lines of clipper ships between San Francisco and eastern ports via Cape Horn in competition with the railroad and the steamship route to Panama, and during this time two new lines of clippers have been established, the merchants having guaranteed the necessary business; it has precipitated trouble upon the schemes of the Trans-Continental Association, which combine, with the Western Traffic Association, appears to have been brought to the verge of dissolution; it has brought the state railroad commission to the wall and put it on record as refusing to revise and reduce the present exorbitant freights and fares, which it is empowered to do by the state constitution; and it impressed all the political parties with the necessity of doing away with the railroad commission and to legislate so as to remedy the wrongs to which the shippers are now subjected.

The printing trade is no exception to the general rule, although a couple of weeks of brisk business will be soon experienced by all the leading printers. This occurs every two years immediately preceding the election, and the amount of work to be done is so large, and the time is so short, that the successful bidder is compelled to divide it up among the other printers. This method of doing the work, in all probability, would have been changed this time had not the grand jury intervened and destroyed a plan which, if carried out, would have cost the city about \$3,000 more than it will now, and also would have deprived all but three printing companies of any work in connection therewith. The law provides that the registrar shall send out notices to all the printers calling for bids for printing the great register of voters. The registrar claimed that only three bids were received, the lowest being 33 cents per name, and he awarded the contract to this bidder. The matter was brought to the attention of the grand jury then in session, the printers claiming that they had received no notices asking for bids; that the price charged was excessive; that it was a scheme between these three large printing establishments to do all the work and divide the profits; and that the registrar had illegally awarded the contract and expected to share the spoils. The registrar's only defense was that "he mailed

notices to all the printers, but they must have been miscarried in the mails." The grand jury refused to accept this version, repudiated the contract and ordered the registrar to send out notices giving all the printers an opportunity to bid on the work. The lowest bid was 28 cents per name by the estate of B. F. Sterett, to whom the contract was awarded. It is expected that there will be about 63,000 names, which will divide \$17,640 among the printers and probably save a few from immediate bankruptcy.

The banquet of the Typothetæ of San Francisco, held at the Maison Riche, on September 14, was a success in all particulars. Not only were a large number of the members brought together who do not regularly attend meetings, but many important affairs were discussed, which in the future will no doubt result in the increased utility of the organization. The usual business was transacted after dinner and a report was made of the late session of the United Typothetæ at Toronto.

At the last meeting of the San Francisco Typographical Union, held September 25, the plan recently submitted to change the mode of collecting dues from members was rejected by a strong vote. According to the method proposed each member was in the future to be assessed one per cent of his month's earnings, and the practice of collecting an equal amount of dues from each member was to be discontinued. This method is in vogue in Oregon and in some of the eastern states, where it is claimed to be acceptable and satisfactory to those affected. Under the present condition of trade, when there are so many men out of employment, those who are working not only objected to paying all the expenses and assessments, but also recognized the fact that the union would fall short of the necessary funds required to conduct its affairs. Speaking of the depression in trade, W. B. Benoist, secretary of the union, states that never in his experience has he known so many men to be out of employment, and that the chances of better times in the future have never been so deplorably poor. E. P.

FROM DETROIT.

To the Editor: DETROIT, Mich., October 19, 1892.

Detroit Union at a recent meeting passed an amendment to its scale of prices to increase the weekly scale from \$14 to \$16, and according to the law notified the proprietors and met them in conference. At an adjourned meeting held last Sunday a reply was received from the employers, in which they stated that the request of the union could not be granted: First, the severity of competition, much of it unfair and tolerated by the union, some of it seemingly beyond the control of the union. In adjacent cities in the state the wages range from \$7 to \$13 per week and much work from this city goes to those places as a consequence.

Second: Good workmen in nearly all cases are paid more than the scale, and if the minimum paid incompetents were reduced, good men would be willingly paid more.

Third: There has been no advance in the market price of commodities entering into the cost of living.

Fourth: In Detroit the work week consists of fifty-six hours, while in most other cities it is fifty-nine and sixty hours.

This was considered calmly and deliberately by the members. In reference to competition, much of it being unfair is very true, but who is to blame for this? A gentleman in this city who evidently knows whereof he speaks lays the cause for this unfair competition to concerns which are put in business by supply houses. These concerns will not employ union labor, and business houses that pay fair and honest wages certainly cannot compete with them. How such concerns can make both ends meet is a conundrum. Eventually the sheriff is called in to hold the inquest. Another case was related to your correspondent by the proprietor of one of the largest establishments in the city, of large firms who will keep a boy running from one office to another to get figures and in the end the work will go

to some one-horse concern that employs cheap labor. For this state of affairs neither the union nor the honest business firms can be blamed.

A large number of the members are of the opinion that were there a state union much good could have been accomplished. It seems because there was a little extra assessment imposed to do missionary work among the country printers and show them the benefits of unions the proposition was defeated.

Some of these reasons were advanced by the members and it must be admitted they are true. The union expected a counter proposition from the employers, and the proposition asking for \$16 was reconsidered and \$15 substituted. Whether the request for an increase at the present time when business is generally dull is opportune is also a question that is to be well considered.

Detroit Union also has another proposition that will be acted on. It is proposed to give up all cuts and in lieu thereof ask for the following increase: On morning papers 42 cents; evening, 40 cents; weekly papers 40 cents and book offices 37 cents.

The employers have conceded the request of the union to make Labor Day a half-holiday.

Newspaperdom of Detroit has had a general shaking up. When the *Journal* announced last spring that it would be published as a one-cent paper of four pages it was readily seen that it was only a question of time when it would be enlarged to eight pages. About four weeks ago the *Journal* was enlarged to eight pages at the same price. The *News*, for the past year, has been publishing eight pages. To keep apace with the *Journal* they also reduced the price to one cent. The *Times*, which was owned by Mr. Scripps, and was one of the one-cent papers for about two years, suspended. The competition between the two evening papers is a lively one, and the public is being served with good reading matter and cheap enough.

P. A. L.

A GRADED SCALE OF WAGES.

To the Editor:

DAYTON, Ohio, October 5, 1892.

The wage question is one of a number which, as a whole, compose the labor problem, and one which has been agitating the laboring classes for scores of years, and will probably continue to do so until the end of time. There is an old adage which says, "All wrongs will right themselves"; but as the wrongs of the labor question have not as yet righted themselves, it becomes the duty of the laboring classes to seek a remedy for the evils at present existing.

The evil to which the writer wishes to call attention is the present method employed in regulating the wages of the journeymen of the craft. Who among the printing craft has not seen, in the many years served at the case, the disparaging similitude of the men employed in the same office. Here is one man who is capable of doing all classes of work, and what is generally termed an "all-around printer"; one who disturbs no one in the discharge of his duties, and when his task is finished you find it neatly and accurately performed. Probably in the next alley you will find a man who is continually annoying the person nearest him by asking how this or that is done, and when he has finally succeeded in finishing his task, you find it executed in a rough, slipshod, unworkmanlike manner. Stop and consider for a moment. Can anyone, with justice to the employer and the employé, say that the "botch" should receive as much pay as the neat and accurate workman? Is there much encouragement, so far as the wage question goes, for a journeyman to try to excel his fellow craftsmen in proficiency? I contend there is not; nor is justice being done to the employer by the union demanding that the inferior workman should receive the same pay as the superior. There is a gross injustice being done to both parties. These remarks are applicable only to book and job offices where the men are employed by the week.

Is there no remedy for this existing injustice? I believe there is. If I am not mistaken, there is in England at present

employed, upon an apprentice completing his apprenticeship, a form of an examination which he must pass with a reasonable per cent before he can be admitted into the union. Could we not introduce a similar plan into the government of our union, by which the members could be graded according to the per cent which they would receive upon examination? I think it could be done. Say, for instance, that each local union should appoint a board of examiners, this board to consist of three or five members as the union should see fit, and all applications for membership into the union be referred to this board for examination as to the competency of the applicant in the different branches of book and job work. Let the board then give the applicant a task to perform in straight matter and job composition, distribution, imposition and tearing down of forms. It would be of great advantage to the applicant if this task could be given him in the office in which he was employed at the time of his application for membership into the union, for he is better acquainted there, and would feel more at ease than if he should go into some strange office. The board should also give him a searching oral examination in the above points and grade him according to the following per cents, one hundred being the maximum per cent:

1. Straight matter composition, subdivided as follows: Accuracy, 5 per cent; spacing, 5 per cent; style, 5 per cent; speed, 5 per cent. Total, 20 per cent.

2. Job composition, subdivided as follows: Accuracy, 5 per cent; spacing of lines and between lines, 5 per cent; artistic design, 5 per cent; speed, 5 per cent. Total, 20 per cent.

3. Distribution, subdivided as follows: Separating of spaces, 5 per cent; accuracy of distributing letter, 5 per cent; general cleanliness about case, 5 per cent; speed, 5 per cent. Total, 20 per cent.

4. Imposition of forms, subdivided as follows: Laying of pages, 5 per cent; ascertaining margin, 5 per cent; neatness of lockup, 5 per cent; speed, 5 per cent. Total, 20 per cent.

5. Tearing down of forms, subdivided as follows: Separating different sizes of type, 5 per cent; system of putting away "phat" matter, 5 per cent; general cleanliness about stone, 5 per cent; speed, 5 per cent. Total, 20 per cent. Making a grand total of 100 per cent.

The above is only a crude idea undeveloped, but it suffices to show what the writer means to convey.

Suppose, then, the applicant has passed the examination with an average of 65 per cent, that being the minimum, the average being formed from the grades made in the practical and oral tests given. The board of examiners will then issue to him a "certificate of proficiency," in which shall be given the per cents made in the several branches, and the grade to which he belongs, which, in this case we find to be the fourth, according to the classification below given. Let his salary, which is fixed by the local union to which he has made application, be, say, \$13, and the per cents ranging from sixty-five to seventy-five at the same price, thus forming the fourth grade; from seventy-five to eighty-five, \$15, this constituting the third grade; from eighty-five to ninety-five, \$17, this to compose the second grade; and from ninety-five to one hundred, \$19, making the first grade.

Should this plan be adopted, it will then become necessary to make provision for each member of the union to take the examination, and be graded accordingly. Foremen should, of course, be exempt from taking the examination; but should anyone desire to work at the case at some future time, he would be required to take the examination and be graded the same as the rest.

By the plan above mentioned, it is the opinion of the writer, the printers as a class will be raised above the plane of the American mechanic; for is printing not said to be the "art preservative"? and why should we not elevate it to a profession, as much so as landscape painting, or some of the other professions? Do we not, in printing books, have to deal with master minds, and is it not a fact that printers and proofreaders are

recognized as no small factors in the discovering of errors in their manuscript? Then why should it not be elevated to a profession.

Again, there will be an incentive for the journeyman to strive to become more proficient in the "art preservative," for it is not intended that he shall be restricted in any way from taking the examination as often as he chooses. It is to his interest to get in as high a class as possible, in order that he may be able to demand a better grade of wages. By this method justice will be done the employer and the employé.

It is the hope of the writer that this may call forth some discussion upon the matter from some of the older and wiser members of the craft, and ultimately produce a better system of wages than at present existing. The plan here promulgated is applicable only to book and job offices where time work is employed, and not to piece hands.

W. E. LANDIS.

PRINTERS' ADVERTISING.

To the Editor: PORTLAND, Me., October 15, 1892.

This is the subject that has been on my mind for some time, and the more I have thought of it the more I am satisfied that printers as a rule do not advertise enough, and while I do not run "An Idea Foundry," as one advertising expert announces, I think that a number of the printers may be set to thinking, even if they do not get any instruction from this article.

In a recent number of *Printers' Ink* was an article in which it said that this advice was given by "an old and successful promoter" of patent medicines to a friend who was about launching a new article on the market. "When you write your advertisements and circulars you must remember that you must write to impress fools. Don't prepare them for ministers and college professors, but for ignoramuses, and you will be just as likely to catch college professors and wise men as you are any other sort." This may be good advice to writers of patent medicine advertising, but I must voice my opinion in opposition to this class of advertisement writing in general.

As the majority of patent medicine advertisements that we see today are evidently written with the above suggestion in mind, and as a great number are successful, it would seem that the advice was good for that line.

Certain it is that none but ignoramuses are likely to be caught by such advertisements, and not only "ministers and college professors," but many of the common people smile cynically at some of the statements that are so unblushingly made in patent medicine advertisements.

I think (and am confident that I express the opinion of many who have given this matter thought) that a sensibly written advertisement, one that attracts the attention and holds it by a common-sense argument, will have more weight with the reading and buying public than a lot of meaningless and falsifying slush.

It should be the aim of the writer, whether writing an advertisement for patent medicine or investment securities, to bring the reader to his (the writer's) level, that is, write so that the reader will see the value of the article as he sees it, and if he succeeds in doing this he has made a prospective buyer.

I do not believe that the majority of people want to feel that they are being "guyed" by those who advertise.

If a person is a fool or an ignoramus he doesn't like to be told so, and the chances are that he will resent it. As fools are not generally credited with being able to read understandingly, why should thinking people, people whose custom we want, be insulted with a lot of stuff that they know is false?

There are not fools enough on this planet to keep many concerns much in advance in the race with the sheriff, if they cater to that class of people wholly.

The tendency today is to write an advertisement so that it can be readily understood and in as few words as possible; not to attempt to make the reader feel, after he has read it, that he

is a fool, but rather that he has gained some knowledge, and that when the proper time comes he will use it. That oft-quoted saying of Lincoln's, "You can fool all the world part of the time, and part of the world all the time; but you can't fool all the world all the time," is as full of good, solid common sense as anything I have heard, and should always be in one's mind when writing an advertisement.

A printer's advertising, when gotten up by himself, should show the best work he is capable of turning out of his establishment.

As I said at the start, I do not run an "idea foundry," I may not have the virtue of being original, but it is a fact that from the advertising that I have used for the last two years I can see a very marked increase in our business.

One excellent method of advertising is that invented by W. H. Wright, Jr., of Buffalo, New York, in issuing monthly blotters and distributing them to the business men in his city.

One year ago, following Mr. Wright's idea, I commenced issuing a blotter, and each month I have placed 1,000 copies of these blotters in the stores and offices of the business men in our city. I have been very particular to have them delivered to parties whose custom is desirable, and I can truly say that as advertising for printers I have never yet seen its equal, and I am glad to note that printers in various parts of the country are now using this excellent medium.

Occasionally I put out a little booklet or circular printed on the best paper and in the best style. They are usually odd sizes and have not only a striking originality on account of the shape, but the merit of being the means of using the trimmings of some previous job, so that the stock costs nothing.

In addition to the local circulation, I send samples to brother printers throughout the country, and receive samples from them, which is, to my mind, a most excellent plan, and one that can be adopted by every printer with benefit to himself and the craft.

In advertising in newspapers I usually look over the paper I am to use, and then have my advertisement set in our own office in type that will be radically different from that used in the paper, and furnish them with electros.

In conclusion I say, use your own medicine—printer's ink—judiciously, persistently and sensibly, and you cannot fail to derive permanent benefit from it.

FRED L. TOWER,

General Manager Brown Thurston Company.

LONDON NOTES.

To the Editor: LONDON, England, October 6, 1892.

The recent exhibition in London was anything but successful from a show point of view, but I hear that two or three of the exhibitors did fairly good business. The result as a whole, however, may be judged from the fact that there will not be another exhibition of the same character until the year 1895, by which time I hope there will be something new and useful to show.

Beyond the new stereotyping process of Mr. Harvey Dalziel, which is noticed in another column, a few useful novelties for the composing room shown by Messrs. Gould and Reeves and the new perfecting machine of Messrs. Middleton & Co., there is really nothing calling for special notice. From what I saw of this machine I should think it is likely to be in considerable demand as soon as it becomes known. The new machine will run at the rate of about 1,600 per hour. There are no tapes round the cylinders, the sheet being conveyed by means of grippers, and the two large wheels hitherto placed at one side of the cylinders are dispensed with. The machine runs well and light and is strongly constructed.

A novelty in platen machines under the name of the "Bremmer Twin Platen" will shortly be brought out by the Messrs. Harrild. The principal advantages claimed for this new

machine are that it only occupies ten inches more space than the ordinary machine; that it costs something like twenty-five per cent less than the price of two machines; that each part is totally distinct from the other; that for making ready the platen can be brought up almost flat, which is a considerable improvement, and that owing to the careful adjustment of the bed the treadling is the same as the ordinary platen.

The proprietors of the Birmingham *Daily Gazette* and *Weekly Mercury* have recently introduced electricity as the motive power for driving their large machines, and it is claimed for the *Daily Gazette* that it is the first daily paper in the world that has been produced by means of this power. The two motors in use are connected with the mains of the Birmingham Electric Supply Company, the current from which maintains a constant pressure of 110 volts. These motors are exceedingly neat and compact and are controlled with perfect ease by conveniently placed switches. The smoke and heat of the engine room is done away with and there is the additional advantage that the power is available by day and night, and the two large machines, each capable of producing 20,000 copies of the *Daily Gazette* ready folded per hour, can be set in motion at any moment.

I have seen it stated in several quarters that Mr. Edward Curtice, of the firm of Romeike & Curtice, has protected an invention for the purpose of projecting advertisements on to the clouds. It is to be hoped, however, that there is no truth in the statement, for it is surely carrying things a little too far. Hitherto we have been able to congratulate ourselves on the fact that the sky at least was beyond the reach of enterprising advertisement contractors, and it would certainly be anything but a pleasant sensation to behold the heavens transformed into a gigantic advertisement boarding to the sole advantage of those whose only object in life is the making of money.

Lithographers will be interested in knowing that Mr. C. T. Appleby has introduced a "Lightning Litho Stippler," by the use of which the cost of stippling is reduced to less than one-fourth that of handwork. The inventor claims that it is easily learned, clean and simple to manage, and that 2,000 distinct stipple dots per minute can be made. The stippler is inclosed in a kind of flexible pencil case connected to a small electric motor and battery.

That the photo-process has rendered valuable service to modern journalism, no one can deny. The most recent instance appeared in the *Times* of September 7, which contained two large blocks of that portion of the Septuagint version of the Old Testament discovered on the papyrus recently exhibited at the Congress of Orientalists. Messrs. S. A. Cattell & Son produced the blocks, which were made up in the page and an ordinary stereotype plate cast, from which the *Times* was printed with very great success.

The *Daily News* has been more fortunate than the *Sportsman* in arranging with the London Society of Compositors the terms for those who are to work the Hattersley composing machines in that office. The provincial scale of prices has been adopted with an additional halfpenny per thousand. A minimum of fifteen-line takes is guaranteed to composers, and "slating" is paid for. The old slate system has been abolished, and now instead of having to place his name only on the slate, the time for going on and coming off are duly recorded.

Writing of composing machines, it is a little curious that, with the exception of the "Winder," these machines were conspicuous by their absence at the recent exhibition in London. The "Winder" can scarcely be called a machine; it might more correctly be termed an improved case for facilitating hand composition, for by its use the compositor is enabled to make use of both hands. The automatic distributor, which can be used with any composing machine, is a clever arrangement by which 10,000 ens an hour can be distributed perfectly. Both the "composer" and "distributor" are simple and reliable, and I hope to have something further to say about them at an early date.

H. WOOD SMITH.

PRIORITY.

To the Editor:

ST. PAUL, Minn., October 11, 1892.

The culminating power of trades unionism is developed when it subdues a proprietor's vanity of self-assertion and forces the surrender of a workshop to union men to the exclusion of non-union men. This is an extraordinary concession to unionism in view of the variety of notions about personal liberty which are floating over this land of the free. The cause of the typographical union was noble enough to command public sympathy and support; it was powerful enough to possess itself of nearly all the coveted offices in spite of the constant multiplication of surplus printers.

Whatever of social or moral benefit is derived from the typographical union, the essential benefit is a material one, to be enjoyed only by those who are favored with work at the trade. Therefore, it is astounding that men invest labor, money, time and brains in a gigantic temple of unionism, and yet surrender the only means by which they can enjoy its blessings to the precarious discretion of individual foremen. With all due regard for foremen who are really amiable and broad-gauged men, I want to say that there are altogether too many foremen in this civilized nation whose strut, overbearing disposition and oppressive power give the impression that unionism, its public sympathy and support, its victories over proprietors, its pomp, processions, music and eloquence were all and solely for the glorification of the foremanic power.

Placing the conquered situations of a union office at the disposal of a foreman, with his likes and dislikes, political and social prejudices, national antipathies and preferences, is a piece of folly almost as crazy as would be the equipping of a railroad with the most dazzling of palace trains and the swiftest machinery and running them with trainmen from mad houses.

But we are asked what difference it makes who hold the situations so long as they are held by union men. It makes just the difference between the independent and secure condition of the regular and the dependent and precarious life of the sub. Every honest man is willing to sub and wait his turn for a regular situation, but he is not willing to sub forever, because his self-respecting exclusiveness will not permit him to abandon himself to the foreman and his crowd. Unionism does not unite the blood or language of men, and a "you all" from the south, a "brogue like the roll of a snare drum," a Hebrew nose, a lodge membership, a Kanuck passport, or a religious or political opinion will cut quite a figure for or against its possessor, according to the bias of Mr. Foreman and his cabinet.

But the prevailing and preëminent atrocity of class distinction is the alleged philanthropic discrimination in favor of married men. It is a bit of philanthropy which costs the foreman not a cent, while it costs the unmarried sub his chance for a situation and perhaps the stepping-stone of his life. This discrimination is a crime against society, which never yet held any man responsible for the burdens or misfortunes of his neighbor. A boy who has invested the determining years of his life in a trade, at the cost and constant solicitude of his parents, has as much right to a situation by which to maintain a bank account or a mother as a married man has to support a family. He has as much right to a permanent job by which to dissipate and waste his life as a married man has to neglect his family.

And if any enemy of priority suggests that foremen are above these petty doings, I answer that I am in possession of positive knowledge about two facts, gained by wide observation, namely:

First: The elevation to the foremanship seldom implies an elevation of character that is disinterested and justice that is forever constant. We have confidence in men's integrity when they are beyond rather than within reach of temptation. Therefore, the hermetically sealed copyhook in every union newspaper office is a standing reminder that however much we are united in the definite aim of higher wages and shorter

hours, our knowledge of human nature is too extensive to tolerate confidence in the moral power of unionism to keep its members from robbing each other. So, too, we will have a world of confidence in the tendency of foremen to deal justly by all after we have injected into them a good deal of priority.

Second: Competency is not more effective in the race for situations than incompetency. In other words, incompetency with the wings of favoritism, will distance self-depending competency every time. Go into the composing room of any great newspaper and look over the proofsheets, and when you see a "take" that is badly disfigured (and such there are), not with errors of style which strangers are prone to, but with the vagaries of genuine incompetency, implying a foggy mentality strongly suggestive of paresis, you can bet, and win in nine cases out of ten, that the architect is a regular. Any chairman of a large office will tell you that the chief annoyance of his position is in handling regular blacksmiths who are so insensible of their incompetency that they advertise it by indignant demands for "rings" on it! Such regulars are hopelessly incompetent. They do not possess the beginning of competency, which is to know at a glance why a performance is imperfect when it is compared with that which is perfect.

Competency should never depend on the vigilance of proof-readers. Imperative necessity frequently demands the "rail-roading" of columns and sometimes pages of matter. Hence the essential element of competency is combined accuracy and intelligence in a degree high enough to insure unproved matter against "bulls" or serious errors. Anything less than this is incompetency.

Priority means death to a petty despotism that is responsible for a state of affairs as discordant and disgraceful as could be created by trifling and mercenary human nature. The flagrant favoritism of too many foremen and the shameless sycophancy of unprincipled job hunters have been the burden of the conversations of newspaper compositors everywhere. Subs are hard to find who are without honest grievances, and composing rooms are scarce in which those regulars who love fair play have not been made to blush in shame for their office by the wanton humiliation and positive injury of competent and reliable subs. My great surprise is that a clamor which would be warranted by unexaggerated facts is not abroad in the land — a clamor that would put to silence those defenders of the rights of foremen who sneer at the champions of priority and the rights of men as a "few disappointed soreheads."

FELIX MCCARTHY.

FROM FRANCE.

To the Editor: PARIS, France, October 10, 1892.

Colored supplements for newspapers are on the increase, but the knitting-in of the colors continues to be the weak point. When the paper is first-class, the colors suitably prepared and time no object, the output is effective. The ordinary paper for journals in France is of a very inferior quality and high priced; and to have an extensive sale the supplement must be cheap. In the case of inferior paper, the coloring rapidly vanishes, and a dull monotonous somber succeeds. Nor does poor paper stand well the several passings — the number following the different colors through the flat machine. The rotary machine is still behind in producing work of artistic finish; there is blur and offset, the colors suggest bad mixing, have a lumpy appearance, do not come out clean and bright, and fade in a short time. Perhaps the rollers do not well suck up the inks. These drawbacks may be conquered in the future as the rotative machine is but in its infancy, and time works wonders.

No typesetting machine has yet been tried in France, so there is nothing to be recorded respecting hand and machine composition. The journals, having only a limited circulation as a rule, are not pressed for speed in setting up. The *Petit Journal*, which has a circulation of one million and a quarter

copies, is a very small sheet, as its name indicates, but is no marvel in typesetting.

The Tribunal of Commerce has frequently to decide cases of litigation arising out of printing; before coming to a decision, the tribunal demands the aid of the Printers' Syndicate. The latter body, it may not be known, has a court of conciliation of its own, to regulate, amicably, differences between printers and their clients. The disputant has only to write to the president of the syndicate, inclosing \$2.50, when he will nominate an arbiter, following the technical character of the dispute.

The Society of French Artists holds its annual picture show in May and June in the Palais de l'Industrie. It publishes a catalogue more or less descriptive of the paintings, numbered seriatim, and giving the names of the artists; the catalogue also embraces statuary and *objets d'art*. Much labor and not a little technical knowledge are expended in bringing out the work, and the profits from sales are devoted to the Artists' Orphan Fund. The society took an action against three individuals who tapped the official catalogue by creaming its practical guide features. The Ninth Chamber of the Tribunal Correctionnel of the Seine has condemned the "pirates" to fines varying from \$5 to \$10, and damages ranging from \$20 to \$40. This decision carries costs.

The retail book trade in France is not in a flourishing condition, and the interested are appealing to the publishers' syndicate to endeavor to apply a remedy to the evil. The latter largely consists in retail dealers themselves undercutting in the market. Say a publishing firm accords the usual discounts, varying from 20 to 35 per cent; many booksellers will give all the discount to purchasers, save 5 to 10 per cent; others will not even allow the "three pence in the shilling." The provincial bookseller is next to massacred by hankers sent out by Paris retailers to get off "stocks" at any price.

A platonic discussion is taking place respecting the manner a letter ought to be picked up for stick use: Should the compositor seize the type by the extremities, the middle, or the notch? etc. Galien says one thing and Hippocrates another. Perhaps the majority of printers pick up the letters in the form they most conveniently present themselves — nothing more natural.

When the new sanitary laws come into operation, I am told the first visit of the inspectors will be to the printing offices, to compel the adoption and observance of the best hygienic conditions. Not a few of the workshops are coffin-dens.

The printing interest at Lyons is warmly discussing the question of women compositors. Putting aside the stock social arguments, the conditions of the debate seem to narrow to a few points: If women can set type, and as well as men, have they a right to gain their living at that employment, as they do in many others, and to be remunerated at uniform wage rates? Next, even supposing masters employ women because they "come to stay," may be counted upon not to strike and not to retire at an awkward moment if salaries be not increased, they cannot be denied the right to utilize female labor, no matter what may be the influencing motive. Women compositors have not reduced the scale of wages in Lyons; indeed a case has occurred where printers in that city, which is the second in France, have offered to work in a newspaper office at lower rates than the girls. As the women are not required to lift the forms, the workshop, if properly ventilated, cannot be more injurious to them than to men. There is a good deal of legend in the accusation of metallic poisoning by the atmosphere of the printing office. Lead poisoning is a monopoly with house-painters.

Those official documents, generally old statistic forms, of no importance, are sold by the government to the waste-paper merchant, who in turn debits them, not to grocers — who insist on colored sacks with their address and tariff printed thereon — but to butter and cheese shops, fruit sellers, etc. The post-office authorities send newspapers and circulars that cannot be delivered owing to faulty addresses, at once to the pulping vat;

but in the case of books and patterns similarly situated, these are held over for one year before being destroyed, while the National Library exercises the right to select whatever volumes may prove useful to its shelves. As a rule, all refused letters, or those that cannot be identified, are destroyed in the vat, and under the eyes of an official. If a letter contains money or objects of value, a description of them is registered, and if not claimed within five years, lapse to the treasury. If the values be in postage stamps they are summarily destroyed. Undelivered telegrams, and the tapes of the Morse, Hughes and other machines, are made to disappear like the baseless fabric of a vision, leaving not a wreck behind.

The master printers and lithographers of Bordeaux have formed themselves into a union. The members propose to study not only the apprenticeship question, but also to found a "Black Register," for the use of members, whereon will be archived the names of clients who have a dislike to settle their accounts, who will not pay at all, or who have been gazetted bankrupt, in their relations with printing establishments. Another matter to be discussed is the making it compulsory for clients to mark "Press" on every proof supplied, thus binding them to pay for corrections. An attempt will also be made to come to a general rule regarding the rights of clients to the subjects they have supplied for the stone in lithographic printing.

The editor of a leading evening journal has taken a crank to make a selection of the penmanship of the well-known contributors to the press, from their copy as handed to the printer. The specimens will form an exhibition for the benefit of worn-out typographers.

The Bank of France employs five presses to print its notes and the jobwork of the establishment, just as the mammoth shops, the *Bon Marché* to wit, have their own printing *matériel*, and where their advertisements are set up, then stereotyped and the form sent to the newspapers for working. The Belgium State Bank only rents presses to work off its notes, and, as the latter have not "the widest circulation in the world," the presses, in order to be kept going, are to be utilized for all the jobwork of the government offices.

A real "printers' devil" is Leorges Mérault, aged eighteen. Dismissed from several printing offices, he forced an entrance into them and emptied their cash boxes. In the Quantin workshop he concealed himself till all the hands had left, then cut the gas pipes and set fire to the premises. He confessed his crimes and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment. He was a born criminal. Lombroso would hardly extend extenuating circumstances to him.

There is no serious agitation about the eight hours movement. Indeed, Paris printers seem to be willing to work as many hours as they can be employed, for work is slack. They would have no objection to higher wages—if they could obtain them; but anything like a strike for that end might make known composing machines, besides sending printing to be executed in Belgium, Switzerland and London.

EDWARD CONNER.

THE page of initials and tailpieces in the present number of THE INLAND PRINTER exhibit the work of Mr. R. F. Huebner, at present employed with the Valley Engraving Company, of Grand Rapids, Michigan. Mr. Huebner is a native of Austria, being born in Bohemia in 1872, coming to America in 1880. His taste early led him to practice wood engraving, and he executed considerable work for the Tradesman Company of Grand Rapids. Desiring, however, to perfect himself in penwork he left his position to take employment with the Valley Company and he is at present successful in producing work worthy of acceptance by the Century Company, to whom he has recently disposed of some of his designs. His style and talent are well shown in the specimens mentioned, which are highly creditable to so young an artist.



Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

BABINETTE.

BY A. H. M'QUILKIN.

Ah, what are you thinking of now, Babinette,
What prank will you vex me with soon?—

Those dimples are coming, and soon you'll be running
While I chase you all over the room, Babinette—
Yes, chase you all over the room.

Keep quiet and let papa read, Babinette—
Like a nice little lady sit still—

Yet I see your eyes sparkle as they lighten and darkle
And I'm laughing in spite of my will, Babinette—
Yes, laughing in spite of my will.

No, no! Go to mama—my pet, Babinette,—
I am busy—get down from my knees—

But—here!—your lips quiver?—"Ess, papa forgive her?"
Well, just stay here as long as you please, Babinette—
Yes, stay here as long as you please.

TEMPERED A PIECE OF ALUMINIUM.

Blacksmith Allard, of Levis, who has discovered the secret of tempering copper, has tempered a piece of aluminium. The test was made at the demand of a New York firm. Abbe Laflamme, the renowned scientist, examined the tempered metal, and gave Allard a certificate to the effect that the aluminium was tempered as hard as steel could be.

EACH issue of the *Pacific Union Printer* contains a list of the printing offices in San Francisco which are "fair," and urges all classes to procure their printing at such offices only. The list is comprised of forty-seven names. A circular issued by the pressmen's union, however, limits the number of fair offices to twenty-five. Which is correct?

THE INLAND PRINTER.



AUTUMN.

There is no death! The leaves may fall,
And flowers may fade and pass away;
They only wait through wintry hours
The coming of the May.—*McCreery.*

Engraved by
ELECTRO-TINT ENGRAVING COMPANY,
1306 Filbert street,
Philadelphia.

(See other side.)

THE INLAND PRINTER.

Electro-Tint Engraving Co.

1306-08-10 Filbert Street,
Philadelphia.



ENGRAVINGS IN HALF-TONE,
ETCHED DEEP ON HARD-ROLLED
COPPER PLATES.

We present to the readers of The Inland Printer, a specimen of our work on the opposite side of this sheet.

We believe they will find in this plate, as in all others we have presented, an indication of our progress in the march of improvement, in photo-mechanical processes. We are wide awake to the necessities of the times, and have only recently removed to our present quarters, after fitting same completely with improved facilities and a new and excellent electric light plant. The evidences are abundant, showing the appreciation such progress meets with from the trade, and we solicit a continuance of patronage, believing we can continue to satisfy, regardless of competition.

Send full particulars for estimates and specimens.

Correspondence will have prompt attention.

Promptness and quality assured, and special rates made for quantities.

ELECTRO-TINT ENGRAVING CO.

**1306-08-10 FILBERT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.**

PHILIP H. WATERLOW.

ONE of the most interesting figures in the printing world is Philip H. Waterlow, whose portrait — quite a recent one — we have much pleasure in presenting to our readers. He is the eldest son of Sir Sydney Waterlow, and is now in his forty-fifth year, having been born on October 30, 1847. He received his education in private schools at Leatherhead and



Brighton, England, and at the age of sixteen entered on the business career which has led him up to the important position, that of chairman of the well-known company, Waterlow & Sons, limited, of London, England, the duties of which he so conscientiously and thoroughly discharges at the present moment. He entered the firm of Waterlow & Sons in January, 1864, when the old firm was located in Carpenters' Hall, and in due course he passed through the various branches of the business, thus gaining that practical information and knowledge which is so requisite for the proper discharge of the hundred and one important duties that fall to the head of a great printing house as that now under notice. In 1876, the old firm which had been established since 1810, was converted into a limited liability company, and a year later Mr. Philip H. Waterlow, at the comparatively early age of thirty years, was elected chairman of the company, a position, as we have said, he still honorably occupies. That this position is by no means a sinecure, may be gathered from the fact that Mr. Waterlow usually finds it necessary to attend business at an early hour in the morning, and to remain at his post till late in the evening, setting an example of energy and devotion to duty which it would be difficult to equal, and which is the more creditable when we consider the many inducements for a life of leisure there are to one in the position of Mr. Waterlow. In spite of the numerous calls upon his time Mr. Waterlow has always a courteous welcome and a kind word for all, and as a natural result he is much esteemed by the employees of the company as well as by everyone with whom he comes into contact. The well-being

of the workers has always received his personal attention and the benevolent emergency scheme by which the workpeople receive various benefits under certain circumstances, was his own proposal. Mr. Waterlow is a liveryman of the Stationers' Company, and a commissioner of land tax, and finds time to discharge the duties of a director in various companies, among which may be mentioned the Employers' Liability Assurance Company, the South American and Mexican Company, limited, and the Caima Timber Estate and Wood Pulp Company, limited. Mr. Waterlow came forward quite recently in connection with the Printing and Allied Trades' Association, and was one of the committee selected to meet the committee of the London Society of Compositors to negotiate and settle the revised scale of prices for London compositors. Sir Sydney Waterlow is still managing director, and Mr. Philip H. Waterlow is still further assisted in the management of the company by a thoroughly competent board. Those who are not already aware of the varied character of the business carried on by this company, may be interested in knowing that it includes such distinct lines as artistic letterpress printing, banknote engraving and printing, chromo-lithography, envelope making, electrotyping, photo-zincography, railway ticket making and printing, typefounding, commercial binding, etc. To such an extent has the business of the company developed that it has been found necessary to erect large country works at Dunstable, which are now rapidly approaching completion. We need only add that in our opinion the company is to be congratulated upon the choice of its chairman, and the printing trade upon including among its prominent members a gentleman of the high character and business capabilities of Mr. Philip H. Waterlow.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PATENTS OF INTEREST TO PRINTERS.

BY FRANKLIN H. HOUGH.

[Owing to the reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic at Washington in September, the review of patents pertaining to the printing interest was unavoidably delayed, and is of necessity somewhat abbreviated in this issue.]

Casper L. Redfield, of Chicago, Illinois, received a patent for a method of forming matrices, the Chicago Matrix Machine Company being the assignee of the same. The method consists in producing type-face impressions by successively impressed dies and forming retreating offsets with rounded edges in the walls of the impressions.

A typeholder, the invention of Louis K. Scotford, of Chicago, Illinois, is intended for rubber type, and forms a hand-stamp in which the type may be readily inserted and securely held. The types are held between strips of folded metal secured in grooves in the block.

An inclosure for packing and carrying printers' rollers was patented by Herbert M. Bingham, of Avondale, New Jersey, and Gustave Runge, of Cleveland, Ohio. It consists of a paper cylinder a little greater in diameter and length than the roller, and wooden discs detachably fitted in the ends of the tube and having central apertures to receive the journals of the roller; nails are driven through the paper into the discs to hold the same securely in position.

Fig. 1 shows a type case and galley support, the joint invention of James E. Hamilton and Frank Kaufmann, Jr., of Two Rivers, Wisconsin, the patent being assigned to the Hamilton Manufacturing Company, of same place. The lower case is pivoted so that it can be moved to give access to the galley.

Joseph C. Fowler, of Washington, District of Columbia, received a patent on a machine for producing type bars, the same being assigned to L. G. Hine, also of Washington. It is a typesetting machine of the class in which a series of matrices are set up in such a manner that they form part of a mold in which is cast a line ready to be locked up in the proof galley. It claims to be an improvement upon the well-known Mergenthaler Linotype machine, being more simple in its structure and

capable of a higher speed both in assembling the matrices and in distributing them to the magazine. The three operations of assembling a set of matrices for one line of type, casting a line of type with the set of matrices already set up, and distributing

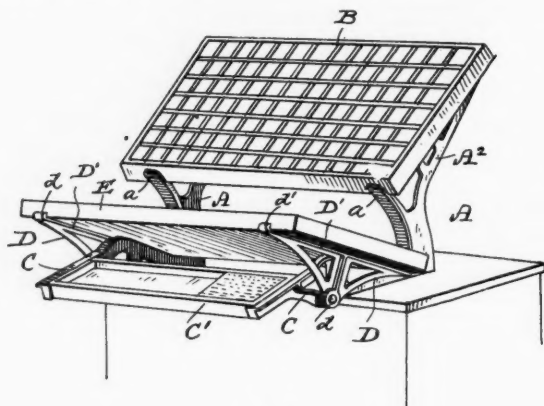


FIG. 1.

another set of matrices after being used, all take place at the same time in different parts of the machine.

Fig. 2 illustrates in diagrammatic form the location of the various parts of a new printing press invented by Walter Scott, of Plainfield, New Jersey. The sheets, severed from a continuous strip of paper, are fed to the impression cylinder from the web at about the level of the axis of the same, so that the upper part of the cylinder is open for allowing the use of a feed board for separate sheets. The press can be fed both ways at once, or by one alone, as the work demands.

The stopping and reversing mechanism for printing presses shown in Fig. 3, was invented by W. S. Huson, of Taunton, Massachusetts, and the patent therefor was assigned to the Campbell Printing Press Company, of New York. Upon a shaft are three pulleys, the middle one being fast and the outer ones loose, and driven in opposite directions and at different speeds by suitable belting. One of the pulleys can be moved along the shaft so that by its friction clutch it will engage and drive the fast pulley. From the other loose pulley the belt may be

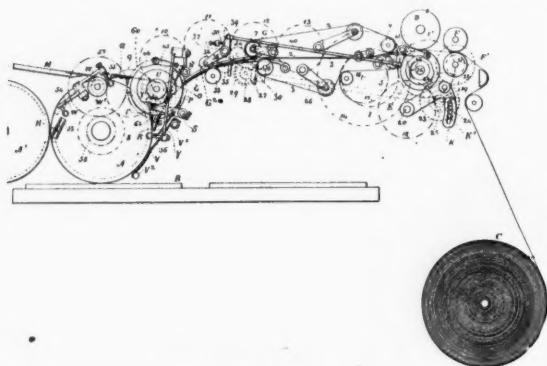


FIG. 2.

shifted onto the tight pulley by means of a fork. The lever connections are so arranged as to unship the clutch when the belt is shifted onto the tight pulley and vice versa.

Ralph C. Seymour, of Chicago, Illinois, received a patent for a folding attachment for printing presses, especially adapted for use in connection with a web press delivering severed sheets. The sheets are carried forward by the usual tapes until the center of the sheet is directly over a pair of folding rollers. A blade, which has in the meantime been held back against the action of springs by means of a heart-shaped cam, is now

permitted to descend and force the paper down so as to be seized by the folding rollers.

A locking bar for chases was patented by John S. Brown, of Jersey City, and is especially designed for use in connection with cylinder presses having reciprocating beds with marginal flanges or rails. A bar is first locked firmly in place by forcing end pieces outwardly; then set-screws are turned so that the sharp ends will bite into the metal chase.

William Womersley, of Poughkeepsie, is the inventor of the paper-feeding machine shown in Fig. 4, the patent being assigned to D. H. Burrell & Co., of Little Falls, New York. It consists of a side-registering gripper, whereby sheets of paper fed by an automatic paper feeder, are correctly registered before entering the press, ruling or other machine. It is claimed that with this device thin paper can be fed without "buckling" or "curling."

Two patents on bed motion for cylinder printing machines, granted in August, to Luther G. Crowell, of Brooklyn, New York, were reissued for the purpose of more clearly defining and claiming the invention. The same party also took out a patent for feeding mechanism and one for a folding mechanism for presses.

Walter Scott, of Plainfield, New Jersey, took out a patent upon a sheet-delivery mechanism.

Nicholas G. Duffy, of Charleston, South Carolina, received two patents, one for a proofpress and the other for a printers' galley, which may be easily adjusted and requires no quoins or side sticks.

Two patents were taken out on adjustable quoins, one by Ernst S. and Adolph G. Schmidt, of Peoria, Illinois, and the other by William J. Tinsley, of Brooklyn, New York.

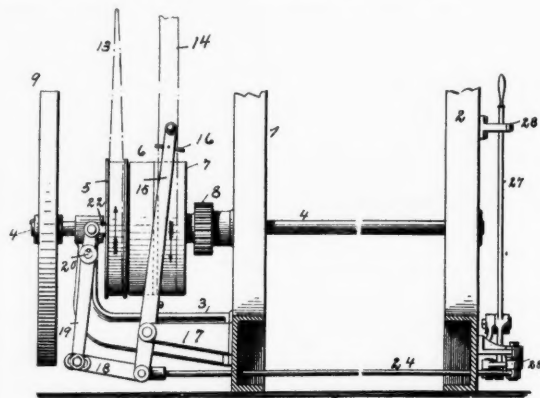


FIG. 3.

John Mullaly and Lothrop L. Bullock, of New York, recently secured a patent for a surface printing plate composed of aluminium. They found, however, that pure aluminium was too porous, and this month they secured a second patent for a plate composed of ninety per cent aluminium and ten per cent copper or silver, claiming that the surface will be much more dense.

William A. Force, of Brooklyn, New York, has patented a composition for stereotype plates consisting of two and one-half pounds of rubber, fourteen pounds two and one-half ounces each of plumbago, litharge and white lead, and six ounces of sulphur.

John R. Cummings, of Chicago, Illinois, for a convertible plate and base, which he has assigned to the American Press Association.

One of the most voluminous patents granted during the month was upon a typographic machine, invented by Thomas J. Heath, of Loveland, Ohio, and Alois N. Verdin, of Glendale, Ohio. The patent contains over one hundred claims.

James Slocum, of Holly, Michigan, patented an improvement on the Rogers Typograph. It consists in so arranging the

device that the spacers are automatically raised when the matrix frame is tilted back, thus doing away with one movement by the operator.

Eulius B. Sheldon, of New Haven, Connecticut, has received a patent for a plate block.

Thomas Gibson, of London, England, has received a patent in the United States for an improvement in the two-cylinder

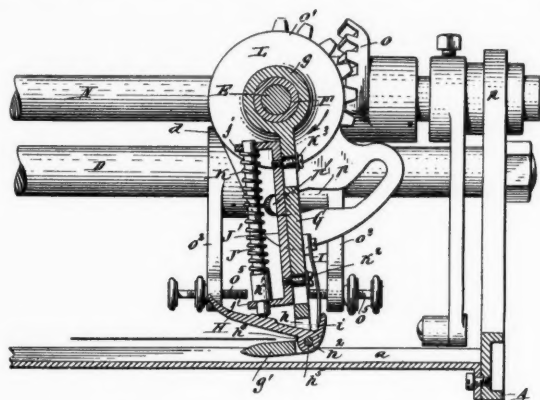


FIG. 4.

press of H. P. Feister. A metal substitute for the large wooden type used in "poster" work. The type are in the form of thin plates adapted to be dovetailed upon permanent bases.

David J. Eckerson, of Worcester, New York, has received a patent upon a compact perfecting press. The two impression cylinders and coordinate parts are placed one above the other instead of side by side.

Ernst H. Korsmeyer, of Kansas City, Missouri, received a patent for electro-magnetic mechanism for operating printing presses, and Samuel G. Goss, of Chicago, Illinois, one for an improvement upon the press covered by a former patent to himself. The form and impression cylinders are made in sections rotating independently of each other to adapt them to be driven at different rates of speed.

THERTENLY!

2 lovers sat beneath the shade,
And 1 un 2 the other said,
How 14 8 that you, be 9,
Have smiled upon this suit of mine;
If 5 a heart it palps for you;
Thy voice is mu 6 melody,
'Tis 7 to be thy loved 1, 2.
Say, O nymph, wilt marry me?
Then lisped she soft, "Why, 13 ly."

ELECTRIC NEWSPAPER PRINTING.

The proprietors of the *Birmingham Daily Gazette* and the *Birmingham Weekly Mercury* (England) have entirely dispensed with steam power, not only for printing, but for cutting and folding as well. This is now all done by electric machinery, of which the company has a complete installation. There are about 20,000 papers per hour delivered from the machines, and the current for this work is derived from the Birmingham Electric Supply Company. These newspapers are probably the first to adopt electricity to such an extent.—*Electricity*.

A CORRESPONDENT, commenting on a new printing firm recently formed in Milwaukee, says: "If there were not so many small-fry shops here (where a man who has an inkling of the business—and sometimes none—starts in for himself) probably Milwaukee would get up in the tenth class." The evil is not confined to Milwaukee, however.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

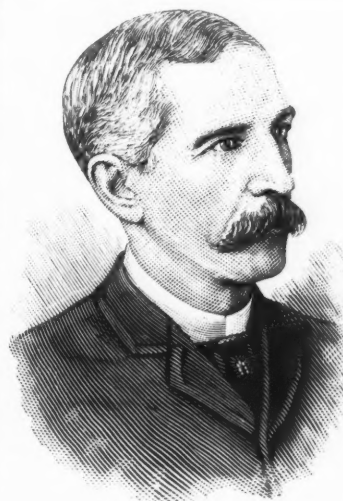
PAID HIS DUES.

BY T.

IT was in a great and bustling city. An old printer toiled slowly and wearily up the stairway of a building in which the typographical union has a suite of stalls called by courtesy offices. These "rooms" are occupied by the financial secretary and the executive officers of the union, and are usually filled by from six to a dozen stranded comps, smoking their pipes, discussing trade topics and waiting for a telephone call for help. The old man entered the office, noted that the secretary was engaged, sank into a chair and took from his pocket his working-card and counted out the month's "dues," ready to hand up when his turn came. Overcome with weariness and the soporific effects of tobacco smoke, the octogenarian slumbered, his silvered head resting easily against the wall. Time passed, minutes became hours, the throng had departed, and still the old man lingered and slumbered. The secretary called him by name; but receiving no response, he stepped over to his side and gently shook the battered old form. Still no response. Startled at the suggested thought, a quick examination revealed the truth. The old man was dead. He had paid his dues. His working-card entitled him to a steady job on the "Book of Life," the publication of which is never interrupted, where there is no "laying off" for being "slow" as age creeps on and the body weakens and the locks whiten. Happy old man! No longer apprehensive of what the "gang" may enact, of what the "hustlers" and the whispering cabal may determine upon. Peace has come to the old printer at last. An eternal peace. "Heart failure," it was said. Yes, it was heart failure!

THE "CYCLONE" PRINTING PRESS.

THROUGH the courtesy of Mr. E. Prouty, the inventor of the "Cyclone," or "American Cylinder 'Cyclone,'" printing press, we have been furnished with the following description of this remarkable piece of mechanism—the first announcement of which has produced many inquiries from our readers, and which are fully answered in this account. Briefly,



E. PROUTY.

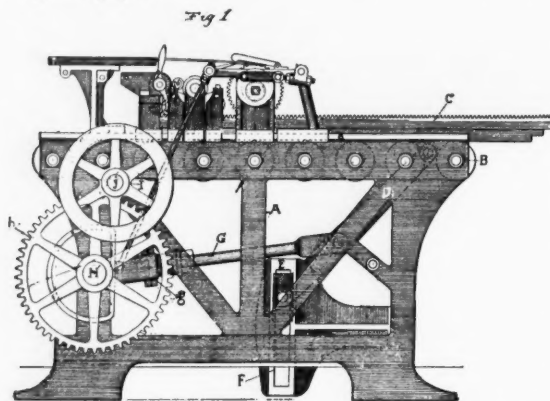
the "Cyclone," or "American Cylinder 'Cyclone,'" is an 8 by 12 cylinder jobber. It is constructed with an automatic register device which takes its sheet, when placed on the feed-table, and moves it accurately to the grippers. With this improvement a very high rate of speed can be maintained without over-taxing the feeder, and especially as it is not necessary to rest the eyes on the gauge. The sheets are delivered from the cylinder into a chute, from which they are deposited on the receiving table.

The press takes on conveniently any form of type or plates that are put on an ordinary platen jobber.

The special new features, however, are the *motion, perfect register and non-type-grinding*. To overcome the type-grinding, the cylinder and bed travel together in a fine cut gear, with the pitch exactly on line with the face of the type. The exact register is obtained by a simple device that causes the

grippers to take the sheet at precisely the same point without regard to any changes in the speed of the machine.

The most important feature is the lever motion, by which a high rate of speed can be maintained with ease. To more fully show this new motion the company has kindly permitted us to take a page of drawing and a paragraph of description from the patent papers.



"In said drawings A represents a suitable framework provided at either side with the series of rollers B, upon which the type-bed C is supported and reciprocates. The bed is confined at either side by the ways a, and is preferably actuated by a lever D, pivotally joined to the bed at one end, and also pivotally joined at the other end to a sliding block E, moving in vertical slide-way F, rigidly secured to the frame. The lever receives motion from a pitman G, joined to a crank g upon shaft H, carrying a gear h, meshing with a pinion I upon the drive-shaft J, carrying the fast-and-loose pulley i and fly-wheel j. It will be noted that by the construction shown I obtain a considerable movement of the bed by the use of a comparatively short crank at the shaft from which the power is taken, and also that the leverage exerted upon the bed is always the same, the pitman connection with the lever and fulcrum at the slide being uniformly at the same distance from the point where the lever is attached to the bed, notwithstanding changes in the position of the parts. By this feature I obtain a smooth, easy and uniform movement of the bed, free from jumps and jerks."

The "American Cylinder Presses" are all built on the same plan, except the larger presses which feed to a gauge and deliver with a fly. The "American Cylinder Presses" and the "Cyclone" are certainly departures in the line of simple and effective printing machinery. These presses are originally the invention of E. Prouty, whose name is a household word with country printers as the inventor of the "Prouty Power Press," which he still controls by royalty.

In a recent interview he stated that he made the "Prouty" to meet the needs of country offices, and the "American" to give to job printers a *thoroughly mechanical*, type-saving, money-making and modernized printing machine.

Mr. Prouty is a man of decided originality, has no particular hobbies, and remarks that he does not see why a man should be *tabooed* because, perchance, in progressive times, sharpened by competition and great demand, he makes radical and valuable improvements over those who have gone before. Those who follow must still keep on turning the wheel of progress.

Mr. Prouty is the author of other very valuable inventions, or "improvements," as he calls them, to our present and the future ages. We depart from the purpose of this article to mention one other in particular. This is a noiseless street-car motor in which he uses only the front platform of an ordinary street car, and on about one-fourth of it carries a boiler of his own designing of twenty horse-power, non-explosive, and of an appearance that suggests a box of groceries more than a steam boiler. But the most astonishing feature of the invention is a

device for discharging the exhaust steam from a high-pressure engine into the open air within a few feet of the engine without any *noise* or show of *vapor*. A six horse-power engine (this is the size now used, but may be varied) is graduated from nothing to 180 horse-power in its application to the car, rapidly and easily, by simply the handling of a lever. The connection is made on the middle of the car axle by a peculiar clutch of original construction, that operates in connection with the graduating slide from the thickness of a sheet of paper to a full stroke as smoothly as if it were on a wrist-pin.

This car is seen on the principal streets of Chicago, and no one knows that steam is the power used without being told, and most people pass it by as some new style of grip car.

With such men as Mr. Prouty the "procession of progress" in Chicago and the great West need not go begging for men of skill in mechanical and other sciences.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

THE first semi-annual convention of the Massachusetts State Typographical Union was called to order in the hall of Boston Typographical Union, 724 Washington street, Boston, on Monday morning, October 3, President Samuel H. Dyer, of Springfield, in the chair, and John F. Duggan, of Worcester, secretary. The Committee on Credentials reported the total number of delegates as 21, divided as follows: Boston Typographical Union, 3; Boston Printing Pressmen's Union, 3; Boston Stereotypers' Union, 3; Springfield Typographical Union, 1; Worcester Typographical Union, 3; Lynn Typographical Union, 3; New Bedford Typographical Union, 1; Fall River Typographical Union, 1; Mailers' Union, 3.

The eastern and western organizers presented reports which were favorably received. The following resolutions were passed:

That the State Typographical Union, in convention assembled, indorse the action of the Boston Union in its endeavor to obtain a nine-hour day in the city printing office, with equal wages for both sexes, and that delegates be instructed to report the same back to their local organizations.

That we condemn the action of the Massachusetts State Printers in discharging their female compositors because of the law passed at the last session of the general court requiring equal pay for both sexes.

Whereas, the improvement in printing machinery has reached such complicated proportions, resulting in an entirely different mode of work between job and web pressmen, and in view of the fact that a journeyman web pressman who has served four years' apprenticeship would be unable to compete with a job apprentice of six months' experience in a job office, and the same condition of affairs existing with job men, therefore be it resolved, that it be the sense of the Massachusetts State Union, in convention assembled, that the delegates of the different unions represented be instructed to ask their organizations to request the delegates to the International Typographical Union of 1893 to use every endeavor to secure a charter for the web pressmen. Be it further resolved, that in the meantime the pressmen's union do its utmost to bring the job pressmen into their union.

That the state union ask the local unions to demand recognition from the International Typographical Union for the state unions.

That the Massachusetts State Typographical Union call the attention of the International Typographical Union to the unorganized cities in the states of Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire, and that the state union recommend to the local unions under its jurisdiction to insist on the International Typographical Union devoting its attention to the matter.

The convention will meet in Boston the first Monday in April next.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PIED.

BY A. H. M.

The devil fell into the ink—

Such a sight had never benzine!

He was spotted and mottled

And we thought he'd be throttled,

When the foreman arrived on the scene.

A grewsome sight was he also

As he glared when the devil he spied,

But he said with a grin "You imp of sin,

Its your turn now to be pied!"

SELECTED POETRY.

For the present it is proposed to set aside a column in each number of THE INLAND PRINTER for poetry, selected from the works of writers of the past and present. In some instances these selections will be garnered in fields not readily accessible to the general reader of this journal, and, as far as may be, they shall be grouped in such manner as must commend them to all.

A PART OF THE LAMENT FOR BION.

(TRANSLATED BY ANDREW LANG FROM "MOSCHUS.")

Wail, let me hear you wail, ye woodland glades, and thou Dorian water; and weep ye rivers, for Bion, the well-beloved! Now all ye green things mourn, and now ye groves lament him, ye flowers now in sad clusters breathe yourselves away. Now redden ye roses in your sorrow, and now wax red ye wind-flowers, now thou hyacinth, whisper the letters on thee engraved, and add a deeper *ai ai* to thy petals; he is dead, the beautiful singer.—*Begin, ye Sicilian muses, begin the dirge.*

Ye nightingales that lament among the thick leaves of the trees, tell ye to the Sicilian waters of Arethusa the tidings that Bion, the herdsman is dead, and that with Bion's song, too, has died, and perished hath the Dorian minstrelsy.

DIRGE IN CYMBELINE.

(READ BY LORD TENNYSON WHILE DYING.)

Fear no more the heat o' the sun,
Nor the furious winter's rages;
Thou thy worldly task has done,
Home art gone and ta'en thy wages:
Golden lads and girls all must,
As chimney sweepers, come to dust.

Fear no more the frown o' the great,
Thou art past the tyrant's stroke;
Care no more to clothe and eat;
To thee the reed is as the oak;
The scepter, learning, physic, must
All follow this, and come to dust.

Fear no more the lightning-flash;
Nor the all-dreaded thunder-stone;
Fear not slander, censure rash;
Thou hast finished joy and moan.
All lovers young, all lovers must
Consign to thee and come to dust.

No exorciser harm thee!
Nor no witchcraft charm thee!
Ghost unlaid forbear thee!
Nothing ill come near thee!
Quiet consummation have;
And renowned be thy grave.

FROM IN MEMORIAM.

My own dim life should teach me this—
That life shall live forevermore,
Else earth is darkness at the core
And dust and ashes all that is.

This round of green; this orb of flame,
Fantastic beauty; such as lurks
In some wild Poet when he works
Without a conscience or an aim.

What, then, were God to such as I?
'Twere hardly worth my while to choose
Of things all mortal, or to use
A little patience ere I die.

'Twere best at once to sink to peace,
Like birds the charming serpent draws,
To drop headforemost in the jaws
Of vacant darkness, and to cease.

If Sleep and Death be truly one,
And every spirit's folded bloom
Thro' all its interval gloom
In some long trance should slumber on,

Unconscious of the sliding hour,
Bare of the body, might it last,
And silent traces of the past
Be all the color of the flower:

So then were nothing lost to man:
So that still garden of the souls
In many a figured leaf enrolls
The total world since life began;

And love will last as pure and whole
As when he loved me here in Time,
And at the spiritual prime
Rewaken with the dawning soul.

TEARS, IDLE TEARS.

BY LORD TENNYSON.

Tears, idle tears, I know not what they mean,
Tears from the depth of some divine despair
Rise in the heart, and gather to the eyes,
In looking on the happy autumn fields,
And thinking of the days that are no more.

Fresh as the first beam glittering on a sail,
That brings our friends up from the underworld,
Sad as the last which reddens over one
That sinks with all we love below the verge;
So sad, so fresh, the days that are no more.

Ah, sad and strange as in dark summer dawns
The earliest pipe of half-awaken'd birds
To dying ears, when unto dying eyes
The casement slowly grows a glimmering square;
So sad, so strange, the days that are no more.

Dear as remember'd kisses after death,
And sweet as those by hopeless fancy feign'd
On lips that are for others; deep as love,
Deep as first love, and wild with all regret;
O Death in Life, the days that are no more.

THE SISTERS.

BY ALFRED TENNYSON.

We were two daughters of one race:
She was the fairest in the face:
The wind is blowing in turret and tree.
They were together, and she fell;
Therefore revenge became me well.
O, the Earl was fair to see!

She died: she went to burning flame:
She mix'd her ancient blood with shame.
The wind is howling in turret and tree:
Whole weeks and months, and early and late,
To win his love I lay in wait:
O, the Earl was fair to see!

I made a feast; I bade him come:
I won his love, I brought him home.
The wind is roaring in turret and tree.
And after supper, on a bed,
Upon my lap he laid his head:
O, the Earl was fair to see!

I kiss'd his eyelids into rest:
His ruddy cheek upon my breast.
The wind is raging in turret and tree.
I hated him with the hate of hell,
But I loved his beauty passing well.
O, the Earl was fair to see!

I rose up in the silent night:
 I made my dagger sharp and bright.
 The wind is raving in turret and tree.
 As half asleep his breath he drew,
 Three times I stabb'd him thro' and thro'.
 O, the Earl was fair to see!

I curl'd and comb'd his comely head,
 He look'd so grand when he was dead.
 The wind is blowing in turret and tree.
 I wrapt his body in the sheet,
 And laid him at his mother's feet.
 O, the Earl was fair to see!

BUGLE SONG.

BY LORD TENNYSON.

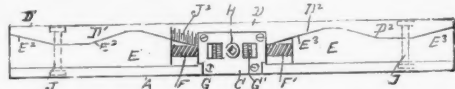
The splendor falls on castle walls
 And snowy summits told in story:
 The long light shakes across the lakes,
 And the wild cataract leaps in glory.
 Blow, bugle, blow, set the wild echoes flying,
 Blow, bugle; answer, echoes, dying, dying, dying.

O hark, O hear! how thin and clear,
 And thinner, clearer, farther going!
 O sweet and far from cliff and scar
 The horns of Elfland faintly blowing!
 Blow, let us hear the purple glens replying:
 Blow, bugle; answer, echoes, dying, dying, dying.

O love, they die in yon rich sky,
 They faint on hill or field or river:
 Our echoes roll from soul to soul,
 And grow forever and forever.
 Blow, bugle, blow, set the wild echoes flying,
 And answer, echoes, answer, dying, dying, dying.

THE BOGEN-NIX SIDESTICK AND QUOIN.

Messrs. A. A. Bogen and R. Nix, of New Ulm, Minnesota, are the joint inventors of a combination device for locking forms. The invention has many points of advantage which will meet the favor of printers. To quote from a circular received from Messrs. Bogen and Nix: The device is a combination of sidestick (footstick) and quoin, and consists of eight

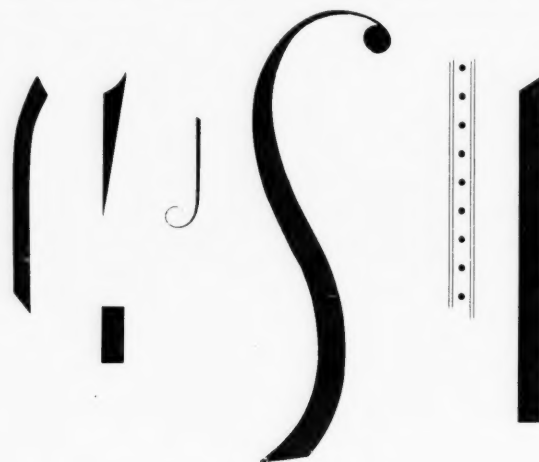


pieces (six different forms) securely united into one. The expansion is produced by inserting a key from above and near the middle of the device, and then revolving the key. The key is essentially a horizontal lever about three inches long, and rounded off at its outer end into a knob. This knob is held between thumb and first finger, and the key is revolved by rapidly moving the hand in a horizontal circle. From four to six revolutions, according to the relative size of parts, are required to produce an expansion of one em pica along the entire length of the device. As the key is inserted but once in sidestick and once in footstick, and as but little power is required, the largest form can be securely locked in a few seconds. The expansion takes place simultaneously and with absolute uniformity along the entire length of the device. The inner face of sidestick must move parallel to side of chase. There is only transverse motion; longitudinal motion is impossible. The pressure is distributed uniformly along the entire length of the device. As the latter forms a solid whole, the bending or "spring" of the chase is practically reduced to zero. The lock-up is absolutely safe. There is no slipping or

loosening through the vibrations of the press. A change in the width of the sidestick can only be produced by means of the key. The device can be used equally well in job, news and book work. It locks wood type, or wood and metal combined, as safely as metal type. By means of a short scale that may be given on top of a block of the device, the amount of expansion can be readily determined. A form can thus be unlocked, and locked again so as to be in exactly the same condition as if it had not been disturbed. This is an important quality in fine book, catalogue and color work. The device may be made one inch wide and of any desired length (say from seven to twenty-six inches), the simple mechanism at its middle having the same dimensions for all sizes. The whole can be made comparatively cheap. The inventors are willing to prove, by locking forms with their model, that their lock-up far surpasses all quoins and other devices in that line.

ANOTHER "WHAT LETTER IS IT?" PUZZLE.

So much interest was manifested in the solution of our dismantled initial letter puzzle in the September number, that we have decided to place before our readers another "pied" letter, the several parts of which are shown herewith. There being more pieces in this one, it will be a much more difficult problem to solve than the "R" puzzle, and we therefore make a more liberal offer than in the former contest. To every subscriber of THE INLAND PRINTER guessing the right letter, whether every particular piece is properly placed or not, we will send one of our circulars, "Diagrams of Imposition." This will give many a chance to obtain something, even if they fail to get any of the three regular prizes. In sending answers, make a diagram



showing letter as you think it should be put together. Do not cut the magazine. Use separate sheet of paper for puzzle matters. If you have other word to send us, or a subscription, do not add it or inclose with puzzle. Send under separate cover. The prizes are: For first correct solution received, THE INLAND PRINTER for one year; for the second correct answer, THE INLAND PRINTER for six months; for the third correct answer, THE INLAND PRINTER for three months. In case all three prizes go to subscribers located in the states of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Missouri and Kentucky, we will give an additional prize of THE INLAND PRINTER, one year, to the first subscriber in states beyond these whose correct answer is received later.

THE new scale adopted by Typographical Union No. 258, of Guthrie, Oklahoma, went into effect on October 10, all employing printers of the city having signed it, although it provides for an increase ranging from $12\frac{1}{4}$ to 20 per cent. There are no non-union printers in Guthrie!

ROSELAWN.

WE give herewith an illustration of the summer residence of Charles J. Kelly, the well-known Denver printer, which is situated in Platte Cañon, near Estabrook station on the South Park road, about fifty-three miles from Denver, Colorado. At this point there is a bend in the North Fork of the South Platte, and on the projecting ground which causes the detour of the stream is located Mr. Kelly's unique home, which he has named Roselawn. The house contains two stories, and is of rustic design, constructed of pine, hewn on the spot to make way for the building. A broad flight of stairs leads from the ground to a commodious veranda, extending the entire length of the house, the outer supports of the veranda consisting of a row of pine trees, which serve as pillars, thus completing the rustic design. The main entrance of the house opens at once into the principal room, a large apartment, not unlike the public room of an old fashioned English inn. On one side is a huge fireplace, surmounted by clock and antlers. Settees and chairs of rustic pattern are there in profusion. An extension table, capable of accommodating twenty-five or thirty persons, is one of the principal features of this room, and it is often fully occupied. The culinary department, comprising two rooms, immediately adjoins the main room of the house. The sleeping apartments—six in number—are on the second floor, and are so arranged that the occupants, on emerging from these rooms, find themselves on a sort of balcony, which commands a view of that portion of the main room in which the great fireplace is situated. The furniture of the sleeping apartments is also of rustic pattern, in its quaintness affording a charm that is quite irresistible. Outside of the house the immediate surroundings are park-like in their beauty. Graveled walks are flanked by finely kept grass plats. Here and there out of the greensward rises a stone mound, from which many-hued flowers peep forth. Two handsome summer-houses are there, one of them elevated, affording an extended view both up and down the cañon. The approach from the railroad to the grounds is over a rustic bridge. The plumbing to be found at this mountain retreat is decidedly unique. From the mouth of Craig Creek, which empties into the river just above Roselawn, water is conveyed by means of a force-pump to a tank on the mountain side, above the house, and from this tank the supply for the premises is drawn. Hot and cold water appliances are included in the conveniences.

The outlook from Roselawn is captivating. To the southwest rises Big Windy Mountain. Looking up the cañon, the peaks of Mount Evans and Mount Logan are visible. Below Roselawn the cañon narrows materially, and the stream, coursing over some huge boulders, becomes a miniature Niagara. The scenery in the immediate vicinity of these falls is grand.

Mr. Kelly is one of a favored few. By reason of his self-acquired environments, he is peculiarly fitted to enjoy life. With a prosperous business in Colorado's metropolis, with a fine city residence on Capitol Hill, and with a charming summer home in Platte Cañon, he is in an enviable position.

THE MODERN NEWSPAPER IS WHAT THE PUBLIC DEMANDS IT SHALL BE.

A correspondent, for whose letter we have no room, says the Portland *Oregonian*, finds great fault with the modern newspaper because it caters to the depraved taste of persons who like to read about crimes, horse races and prize fights. There is much reason in what he says, and the criticism might go much farther. Newspapers print a deal of rubbish less mischievous and demoralizing than crime news and prize-fight reports, but still unworthy of a place in the columns of a public journal of high convictions and earnest purposes. Scrupulous editing would shut out the social news with the sporting department, and give space neither to details of crime nor to gossip from seaside resorts. News whose interest is narrowly personal is not properly public news. The printing of personal details, the record of personal movements, descriptions of personal appearance and attire, unless they relate to very great personages, simply cater to small and unworthy vanities, as



ROSELAWN, PLATTE CAÑON, COLORADO.

reports of crimes and prize fights cater to depraved tastes. The newspaper that dispensed with all these would gain vastly in quality, in attractiveness to refined readers, in wholesomeness of influence, in purity and elevation of taste. It would make a beautiful corpse when the sheriff came around to perform the last sad rites.

That is just the trouble. Such a paper would not live long enough for its elevating and purifying influence to make any perceptible impression upon an unregenerate world. It costs money to print a newspaper; more money every year as public expectations heighten and facilities for meeting them enlarge. The only way to get money is to sell newspapers, to enlarge circulation and thereby put up advertising rates. The only way to sell a large number of newspapers is to print what a large number of persons want to read. The number of persons who want to read news of real and serious consequence and discussion of topics of large and enduring import is, unhappily, small. Except in the largest cities, there are not enough such persons within reach to pay the enormous expense of maintaining a modern daily newspaper. It is barely possible to keep a daily

paper which appeals to the refined and cultivated tastes alive in New York city. It can't be done anywhere else in this country. The experiment failed in Boston. There is a successful paper in Philadelphia, which is immensely respectable but hopelessly dull. Western papers have always been too wise to try to be better than their environment.

This isn't an apology for the modern daily. It is merely an explanation why it is what it is. It is what it is because it wouldn't be at all if it wasn't. It is what its public demands it shall be. The newspaper yields to the pressure of its environment in different degrees and in different ways. One journal surrenders itself absolutely and unreservedly to be a caterer for the lowest tastes and a medium for expression of the most unworthy sentiments. This newspaper, it is painful to admit, makes more money than any other. Another goes far enough in catering to popular tastes to give it a solid foundation of revenue on which to make a stand against temptation to go farther. It compromises with its tastes and scruples in one place, that it may afford to live up to them in another. It is as virtuous as it can be and make a living, and is only as vicious as it must be to escape death by public neglect and slow starvation.

This is not an attractive picture, but it represents faithfully enough the newspaper of average respectability, and the representation will continue to be faithful so long as newspaper constituencies are what the success of the most prosperous papers in New York, Boston and Chicago shows them to be at present. Every human institution is the product of its environment, and the press, like the church, is a human institution. Neither the press nor the church can rise very far above the average standards and sentiment of the community in which it exists without losing touch therewith and dying of inanition, like a plant whose root is cut. When either falls below the average, it becomes a terribly demoralizing social influence. The best practical service of either agency is done by keeping in sight and touch of its average constituency, with face always turned in the direction of sound culture, refined taste and healthy morals, alert to take advantage of the smallest impulse of popular growth or movement to guide it in the right direction. There is a sort of ethical opportunism which is the best creed for everybody who assumes the function of a public teacher.

CURIOUS NEWSPAPERS.

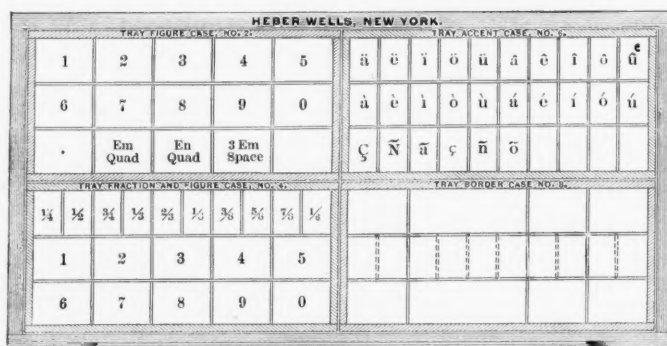
The most northerly newspaper in the world is the *Nord Kap*, which is published once a week at Hammerfest. The editor, one Peter Johansen, lives and works in a little wooden house, which, like all the houses in Hammerfest, has a turf roof. As the *Nord Kap* receives no news through the telegraph, but only such as the port ship is able to bring, it is a long time before the folks of Hammerfest can learn what has been going on in the rest of the world. The news is generally about eight days old when it reaches the office, and as the newspaper is only printed once a week it is sometimes fourteen days before the news gets into print, and it is some days after this before the last copy has been delivered to subscribers. As late news is probably considered by the inhabitants to be better than no news, doubtless the *Nord Kap* is as popular as many of its contemporaries in more civilized localities.

Equally curious in its way is the *Mashonaland Herald and Zambesian Times*. The paper is the size of a sheet of foolscap, and is not printed. The original writing of its contributors is reproduced by means of the hektograph. Mr. G. A. Sala says that he knows of a more remarkable journal than this published in some part of the Deccan. "This newspaper was published every morning, lithographed on a square of white cotton stuff. It had the advantage that after being perused it could be used as a pocket handkerchief, and in the evening this 'journal

mouchoir' was returned to the local washer-men, who, after it had gone through the requisite lavatory processes, returned it to the newspaper office to be reissued to subscribers. Whether there was an *édition de luxe* lithographed on French cambric with lace borders, for the use of the ladies of the cantonment, I am not aware." Mr. Sala ought to know something about newspapers, but this Anglo-Indian publication reads somewhat like a fairy tale.

A NEW "TRAY" CASE.

A novelty has recently been brought out by Heber Wells, of 8 Spruce street, New York, which has a number of admirable features and which will be acceptable to many printers, an illustration being shown herewith. It is called the "Tray Case" and, as the cut indicates, the main part consists of a



blank case of regular size, while the balance is made up of four trays, all of same size, about 7½ by 15 inches, and fitting nicely into place.

One tray is intended for figures, points, quads and spaces; another for fractions in the smaller boxes, while in the larger ones the numerals can be placed; a third is arranged for accents; and the fourth can be used for borders, it having irregular boxes, the dotted lines representing partitions which are removable in case larger boxes are needed for some characters. The utility of this case is readily apparent, but there are some general features which are especially worthy of note. They are of uniform size; the boxes are of the proper depth for handling the type; they have a fitting place in a blank case, which goes in a regular case stand, in a case rack, or in a cabinet; they are of convenient size for use by the compositor at his stand, or at the imposing table; their adaptability to other purposes than those set forth, such as for signs for mathematical works, dictionaries, special catalogues, etc.; they may be used also for brass spacing rules. As the frames and partitions are of hardwood, the "Tray Cases" are strong and durable. Circulars fully describing them will be sent on request.

MODERN SPEECH.

She won high honors in rhetoric,
And said that she liked to hear
Choice speech and fit expressions,
Thoughts well defined and clear.

She went to the beach that summer
(The scene to her was new),
And watched the mighty ocean
Uprear its billows blue.

The fair young rhetorician
Before such power was mute.
At length, she said, in rapture,
"O, isn't the ocean cute?"

—Harper's Bazar.

Engraved by
GEORGE H. BENEDICT & Co.,
275 Clark street,
Chicago.



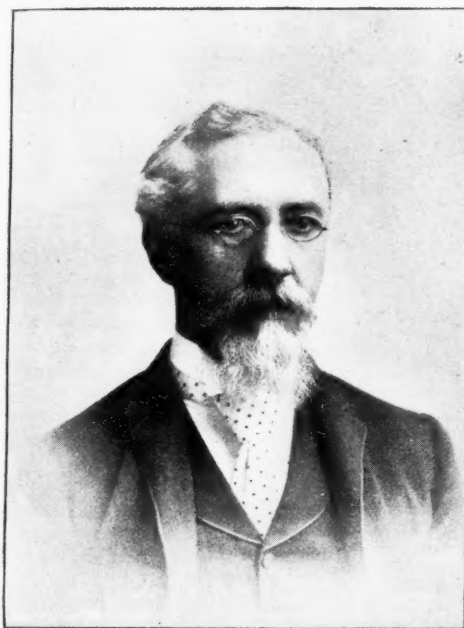
ABANDONED POWER.

"More water giddeth by the mill
Than wols the miller of."—*Shakespeare.*

Photo. by Vernon Koyfe.

THE J. L. MORRISON COMPANY.

THE above-named company are manufacturers of the celebrated "Perfection" wire stitching machines, and are located at 17 Astor place and 140 East Eighth street, New York, with branch offices in Chicago and Toronto. These machines are manufactured for bookbinders, stationers, printers, paper-box makers, lithographers, etc. This company was



J. L. MORRISON.

founded a few years ago by J. L. Morrison, a well-known citizen of Toronto, who is also a member of the largest bookbinding and publishing establishment in the Dominion of Canada, James Murray & Co. The machines they manufacture are made in various styles and sizes, some of them being run by steam-power only, while others are made so as to be driven by steam and foot power, or hand or treadle work, or for handwork alone, and are protected by registered trade marks A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, A2, B2, C2, D2, E3, E4, X, Y, Z. It is apparent, by the numerous styles and sizes made, and by the prizes won wherever exhibited, one of their latest awards being a medal of excellence given by the American Institute in 1890, that they are the most extensively used stitching machines in the market. Mr. A. G. Mackay, who has been connected with the company since its organization, is manager for the New York house, while Mr. C. D. Mackay has charge of the Chicago branch, situated at 328 to 334 Dearborn street. Mr. James Brown is manager of the Canadian branch, at 28 Front street, West, Toronto. They have a full line of machines and machine parts in stock at their warehouses, and a full supply of boxmakers' and bookbinders' flat and round wire, known as the "Perfection." This wire is best double-tinned Bessemer steel wire, and they can supply it in the following sizes: Round wire, Nos. 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30; flat wire, Nos. 18 by 20, 18 by 21, 19 by 21, 20 by 23, 21 by 25 and 24 by 29. This company is as well known for their excellent grade of wire as for their wire-stitching machines by the trade throughout the country. They have no agencies and sell direct from their warehouses or through their travelers, doing this to protect themselves as well as the trade. Their machines are all fully guaranteed, and their excellent facilities for shipping make promptness in delivering certain. We would suggest a visit to either of these houses to anyone in need of anything in their line, and know they will be fully

repaid for their time. Catalogues and price lists will be cheerfully mailed on application. Mr. Morrison's portrait accompanies this sketch, and views of the Toronto and New York offices can be seen by reference to full-page advertisement on another page.

THE GREAT AUSTRALIAN NEWSPAPERS.

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

OUR Australian correspondent writes: The *Review of Reviews for Australia* for August, in the first of its series of articles on "The Great Australian Dailies," introduces that on the *Sydney Morning Herald* to this effect—The great dailies of Australia represent a quite distinct literary type, being less showy and personal than the American and more go-ahead than the English. Their difficulties are great, not having the financial opportunities or large constituencies of older countries. The mere collecting of news is very expensive, being connected with the old world by a wire 12,000 miles long. But in spite of all difficulties the leading Australian dailies, for energy, character and literary quality, will bear comparison with any journals in the world. How much the Australian colonies owe to their leading dailies can scarcely be estimated, for they have a quite unique social function. The peril of colonial society is the want of steadying forces, the absence of fixed institutions; but amid all the changes the great dailies stand, maintaining a continuity of existence and influence—the greatest steadying forces the colonies possess.

The writer of the article upon the *Sydney Morning Herald* truly says: "To describe the *Sydney Morning Herald*, with the two other papers—the *Sydney Mail* and the *Echo*—published from the same office, and to tell the story of their development, would really be to write the history of journalism in Australasia." From this point alone a *précis* of the article will, I am sure, prove interesting to readers of THE INLAND PRINTER. The writer goes on to distinguish three stages in the history of the colonies which may be applied not only to its journalism but to the *Herald* as representing it: "There is what may be called the pre-historic age, before responsible government and the rush of immigration that came with the gold discovery. Next followed the era of population and of the gold fever, extending into the '60's' and '70's'; and then came what we may refer to as the contemporary era, of daily cables and a weekly European mail. Each era had its own journalistic wants, and it has required an intimate acquaintance with each and close, systematic experience of all three under the one proprietary—the name of which (Mr. John Fairfax) is to the journalism of these colonies what those of the founders of the *New York Herald* and the *London Times* are to those cities—to make the *Sydney Morning Herald* the representative Australasian newspaper it is today."

The oldest newspaper in Australia dates from April 8, 1831, (the *Sydney Herald*), which was issued for two years as a weekly, for four years as a bi-weekly, for three years as a tri-weekly, and in 1840 appeared as a daily; and in 1841 Mr. John Fairfax's name appeared on the imprint of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, and from that time until the present the Fairfax family's name has appeared therein.

The story of Mr. John Fairfax's life is very interesting. Less than three years before he began his connection with the *Herald* he had landed with a sum equaling \$25 in his pocket. That was in September, 1838, when he was thirty-four years of age, and he already had an intimate knowledge of newspapers, having from his twelfth year spent his days in newspaperdom; working at case and upward. By and by he became proprietor of an English newspaper, got into a libel action, which he won, but the costs of victory ruined him financially, and in looking about for a fresh start his thoughts turned to Australia, where he landed as told above. Casual work helped him to live for some time, when he was appointed librarian to the Australian Subscription Library, and having made the acquaintance of the

proprietor of the *Herald* he wrote some articles for him and helped in other ways, and presently he joined the staff, eventually going into partnership with the reporter and buying the concern. The struggle for years was a hard one, for many rivals sprang up to compete for popularity. For five years the issue of fate was doubtful, but through it all the perseverance and hopefulness of Mr. Fairfax never wavered, but after the fifth year was crossed fortune smiled and has continued to smile ever since. At the end of the tenth year Mr. Fairfax revisited England and spent two years there, and it is recorded of that visit that he paid some old debts, which had probably been forgotten years before. When he returned to Sydney he bought his partner's (Mr. Kemp's) interest in the journal and thus became sole owner. As his family grew up he put his sons to the serving of time to the art of printing and after going through their terms they became partners in the firm, the present head of the firm (second son), Mr. James R. Fairfax being admitted to partnership in 1857. The old head of the firm died in 1877, leaving one of the best of legacies to his family.

In 1853 Australia was in the full glow of excitement over the gold discoveries, and Mr. Fairfax took advantage of the times. The Rev. John West, of Tasmania, was chosen editor, and he mapped and carried out a strong and progressive platform. Liberal in politics, yet never allied to any party, the *Herald* bore as its motto the words: "Sworn to no master, of no sect am I." It was a most powerful advocate of free trade and education—free, secular and compulsory.

The first cable message received from England and published in the *Sydney Morning Herald* was in October, 1872, and the event marked a new departure in Australian journalism. Up to that time the colonists received their European news by mail, and between the receiving of these the blanks must have been hard to fill up for the reporters. It is worthy of record how the reporters of the different journals tried to get ahead of each other in the matter of first dip into the foreign news when a vessel appeared in the offing. Each journal kept a whaleboat with a smart crew, and a watchtower also. When a ship was sighted, off would go the boats with the reporters on board, for the first on board had the privilege of going over the files first. Similarly, in the first days of the telegraph wires the reportorial competition was keen to get hold of the wire first. In October, 1872, the first overland cable was received from Adelaide, which is now the first cable station in the colonies, from whence all messages are circulated. A cable message from London to Sydney travels 9,000 miles under the ocean and 3,000 over land before it reaches Adelaide, and from the latter place to Sydney is a further distance of 650 miles.

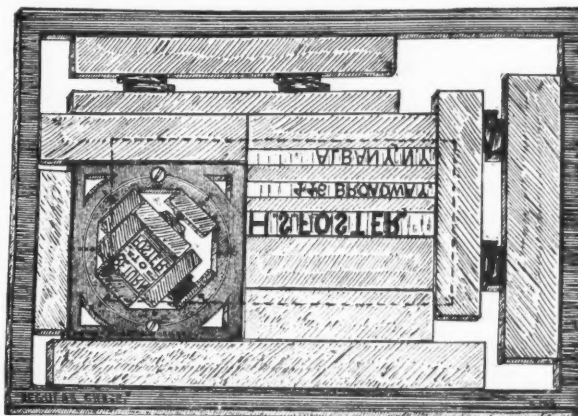
The *Sydney Morning Herald* has always commanded the service of best literary talent in Australia, and it is noted that in its various departments it still retains the services of men who have been upward of fifty years in the office. Mr. W. Curnow is the present editor of the *Herald*, and at different times at great expense the journal has contained contributions from the pens of Archibald Forbes, George Augusta Sala and other literary leaders, while Mr. McGahan represented it in the Russo-Turkish war. Messrs. Andrew Lang, Henry Lucy and Mr. Haweis belong to its present staff of correspondents abroad. The parliamentary and general reporting staff in daily attendance at the office numbers twenty-five, and in the typographical department there are employed ninety compositors, including superintendents, while the *Mail* and *Echo* engage about fifty.

The process of evolution in the machinery of the *Herald* is not the least remarkable chapter of the history. It began in 1831 with the old-fashioned Albion press. At the present time the spacious machine rooms are filled with the most perfect appliances for producing first-class printing with the utmost rapidity and illustrated work in the best possible style. In May, 1890, the *Herald* underwent its latest development, consequent on the importation of the latest marvel in printing

machinery. This consists of two double-web supplement perfecting inseting machines, by the use of which copies of the paper are printed, folded and insetted at the rate of 24,000 per hour, though the usual rate is kept down to from 18,000 to 20,000. The *Herald* is a broad sheet, equal in dimensions to the largest of those published in the metropolis of the world, and actually contains a much larger quantity of matter. It should be said that the floor space occupied by the various departments included in the *Herald* offices is about an acre, while the composing room is one of the finest and best arranged in the newspaper world.

A TIME-SAVING PATENT CHASE.

For the rapid manipulation of jobs which require a portion of the lettering printed at an angle to the rest of the matter, the Foster Reversible Chase presents many advantages. The



This cut represents the "new reversible chase" used in connection with the regular chase, printing two forms, one at an angle, the other straight, and by straight feeding; dotted lines representing outline of an envelope.—See description.

cut herewith represents a chase for printing angular forms by straight feeding and ordinary lock-up; by its use corner cards and envelopes and angular forms can be printed to better advantage. A saving in making ready is secured with no possibility of a collapse of the form by locking in the chase at an angle, and with no need of feeding the envelope at an angle to obtain angular results. It prints part of the form at any angle and enables the printer to print the balance straight. The form is locked up in the regular way, and can be placed in any position while on or off the press, without disturbing balance of form.

The above cut represents one of many ways of advantage over the older ways, in which the chase is locked in an ordinary chase into a form in position to be printed across the corner of envelope, and the address printed on the envelope at same time. Dotted lines represent outline of envelope. These chases can be made of any size, to fit any press, and can be used in connection with any regular chase. We understand the inventor, Mr. H. S. Foster, desires to sell his entire interest in the article, not being in a position to push the sales.

The merit of the invention will no doubt command the attention of investors, and printers generally will look forward to its being placed on the market. Mr. Foster's address is 446 Broadway, Albany, New York.

THE following editorial utterance from the *Chicago Columbia*, our esteemed Welsh contemporary, will be read with interest at this time:

Dechreuwyd dathliad pedwarcanmlwyddiant darganfyddiad America gan Christopher Columbus, yn mhrif ddinasoedd y cyfandir hwn ganol yr wythnos a basiodd; ond yn ninas New York yr oedd y prif dathliad. Dechreuwyd ar y seremoniau yno ddydd Llun.

Can any man say otherwise? Awast then!—*Chicago Tribune*.

MEMORANDUM.

FROM
THE HENRY O. SHEPARD CO.
 PRINTERS
 BINDERS.
 212-214 MONROE ST.
 Telephone "Main 555."

CHICAGO, 189

STATEMENT

CHICAGO, 189

IN ACCT WITH **The Inland Publishing Company,**

PUBLISHERS

THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND NEWS RECORD.

LICENSEES FOR THE EXCLUSIVE PUBLICATION OF THE STANDARD CONTRACT,

FRAMED AND ADOPTED BY
 THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS,
 AND THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BUILDERS.



19 TRIBUNE BUILDING.

ORGANS.

ESTEY,
 CAMP & CO.

PIANOS.

DECKER BROS.
 ESTEY,
 CAMP & CO.
 ARION.

LOUIS ZICK,

TUNING DEPARTMENT.

WITH

ESTEY & CAMP,
 233 STATE ST., 49-53 JACKSON ST.
 CHICAGO.

.. Reach Those Who Will Buy Your Goods ..

THE INLAND PRINTER.

FINEST PRINTERS' PAPER IN THE WORLD.
 PUBLISHED AT THE WORLD'S FAIR CITY.
 CIRCULATION WORLD-WIDE.

CYRUS F. WILLARD,
 NEW ENGLAND REPRESENTATIVE,
 BOSTON, MASS.

CHICAGO.

STRAIGHT-LINE JOB COMPOSITION - ARRANGEMENT OF UNUSUAL WORDING.

EXAMPLES AND QUERIES.

THE WARWICK HOUSE,
1004 MAIN STREET,
LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA.

Mrs. A. E. POWERS, Proprietress.

THIS HOUSE IS CENTRALLY LOCATED
& CONVENIENT TO ALL THE
WAREHOUSES, BANKS, POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH OFFICES, &c.
BOARD, \$1 PER DAY. SINGLE MEALS, 25 CENTS.
BEST ACCOMMODATIONS.

Would you expect to find this hotel satisfactory?

IVY LEAF
SAMPLE ROOM & BILLIARD PARLOR.

FINE LIQUORS & CIGARS.

Wine Rooms a Speciality.

FREE SUPPER EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT

152 BROADWAY.

GEO. W. WILSON, Prop & Mgr.

Would you have a favorable opinion of anyone whom you saw
in possession of this card?

A. G. BRESSLER,
JOB PRINTER,
BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, CARDS,
STATEMENTS, CIRCULARS, TAGS,
ENVELOPES, LABELS, ETC.
-- CHROMO ADVERTISING CARDS --
-- A SPECIALTY --
-- NO. 8 W. MARKET STREET. --
YORK, PA.

Would it be economy to patronize this gentleman?

O. MAYNARD,
-- MANUFACTURER OF --
FINE HAYANA AND
DOMESTIC CIGARS
61 OLNSTEAD ST.
CORCORAN NEW YORK.

Would you expect to purchase a good brand of cigars here?

OBITUARY.

THE announcement of the death of the venerable David Bruce, at the advanced age of ninety-one years, on September 13 last, was received by the printing trade generally with profound regret. In the September, 1887, issue of *THE INLAND PRINTER*, an interesting letter from Mr. Bruce was published giving some account of his early experiences. He was the inventor of the typecasting machine, in itself sufficient to preserve his name to posterity, but his love of scientific pursuits has added to his fame ever since his retirement from active business some twenty-five years ago. Of an exceedingly active and energetic temperament he also gave much time to literature, and as might be expected was an acknowledged authority on all matters pertaining to typefounding and printing, on which subjects he wrote many valuable articles. We are indebted to the "American Dictionary of Printing and Book-making" for the following account of his life: Mr. Bruce was



DAVID BRUCE.

the son of David Bruce, the typefounder and introducer of stereotyping in this country. He was employed in various capacities as a boy about the typefoundry and printing office of D. & G. Bruce, and was apprenticed in 1819 to William Fry, of Philadelphia, at that time the most eminent printer in America. From him he ran away, returning to his father, and with the latter thoroughly learned the typefounders' trade, becoming a letter-cutter, matrix-fitter and caster. About 1828 he removed to Albany, and took charge of a typefoundry there, but returned to New York in 1830, and became a member of the firm of George Bruce & Co. In 1834 he removed to New Jersey, determined to construct a more perfect machine for casting type than had before been known. In this he was successful, and produced the machines now in use over the whole globe. He began business again in New York, but only continued it for a short time, when he retired.

It is with profound sorrow we record the death of our friend, Mrs. Eda King Clifford. Long connected with this journal, she had won many friends who will learn of her death with a sense of personal loss. Eda King was born at Canton, Ohio, on January 6, 1860, her family moving to Ligonier, Indiana, about four years later. In 1880 she graduated from the Ligonier high school in the class of that year, and in 1881 accepted a position with the firm of Knight & Leonard, Chicago, and later became identified with Shepard & Johnston, now the Henry O. Shepard Company, with whom she remained several years. On September 3, 1888, she was married to Mr. S. Norwood Clifford, an estimable gentleman of Chicago. Some six months since Mrs. Clifford contracted a heavy cold, which developed into consumption, from which she died at her husband's residence, 351 West Adams street, Chicago, on the morning of October 6,

1892, and was interred in the family lot at Rose Hill cemetery, October 12, the Rev. Dr. Morrison, of the Church of the Epiphany, conducting the services. The pall-bearers were A. H. McQuilkin, Charles F. Whitmarsh, P. D. Hayes, James Surplus, Joseph Holland and W. H. Clossey. The testimonials of sympathy and affectionate remembrance at the funeral were numerous, a large and handsome wreath from her associates with the Henry O. Shepard Company having a touching significance. This, briefly, is the history of the life and death of our friend, but how difficult it is to picture the mingled strength and sweetness of her character. The wide range of her reading, the accuracy and retentiveness of her well-cultivated mind, which with a delightfully keen and original perception of the humorous, gave her conversation on any topic a peculiar and winning zest. Intensely appreciative and sympathetic, the natural forcefulness of her mentality was graced by a charm characteristic of herself. Personally exceedingly attractive, her vigorous understanding, her sweet and gracious womanliness caused her to be held in affectionate regard by all who had the privilege to call her friend. It is difficult to realize that her presence is to be with us no more forever; her illness was long and painful, but no one thought the end so near, and as her friends gazed for the last time on that face which had ever brightened at their glance, it needed the funeral surroundings to dispel the illusion that she but slumbered for a moment, as with her shapely head turned in an attitude of peaceful rest she slept, to awaken in eternity.

DIED at Berlin, Ontario, on September 23, 1892, Casper Hett, aged fifty-nine years. Funeral services were held at Mr. Hett's late home and at the Old Mennonite Church. Mr. Hett was the senior partner of the publishing and printing firm of Hett & Eby. His death was the termination of a long and wasting disease.

AMERICAN TYPEFOUNDERS' COMPANY.

The American Typefounders' Company is now an assured fact, and has been incorporated under the laws of the state of New Jersey with a capital stock of \$9,000,000, and subscription books have been opened for investors. According to the advertisements in the daily press, the following is the *personnel* of the company: Registrar of stock, New York Guaranty and Indemnity Company; counsel, Messrs. Miller, Peckham & Dixon. Officers—President, Robert Allison, of Messrs. Allison & Smith, Cincinnati, Ohio; vice-president, William B. MacKellar, of Messrs. MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan, Philadelphia; eastern manager, G. Frederick Jordan, of Messrs. MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan, Philadelphia; western manager, John Marder, of Messrs. Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago; secretary, A. T. H. Brower, of Union Typefoundry, Chicago, Illinois. Directors—Robert Allison, Andrew Hickenlooper, G. Frederick Jordan, John Marder, William B. MacKellar, John J. Palmer, J. W. Phinney, Cortlandt Parker, Jr. Other directors will be added. The company is formed to acquire and carry on the business of the following firms and corporations: MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan, Philadelphia; Collins & McLeester, Philadelphia; Pelouse & Co., Philadelphia; James Conner's Sons, New York; P. H. Heinrich, New York; A. W. Lindsay, New York; Charles J. Cary & Co., Baltimore; John Ryan & Co., Baltimore; J. G. Mengel & Co., Baltimore; Hooper, Wilson & Co., Baltimore; Boston Typefoundry, Boston; Phelps, Dalton & Co., Boston; Lyman & Son, Buffalo; Allison & Smith, Cincinnati; Cincinnati Typefoundry, Cincinnati; Cleveland Typefoundry, Cleveland; Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago; Union Typefoundry, Chicago; Benton, Waldo & Co., Milwaukee; Central Typefoundry, St. Louis; St. Louis Typefoundry, St. Louis; Kansas City Typefoundry, Kansas City; Palmer & Rey, San Francisco.

The vendors' statement is as follows:

The above twenty-three companies and firms (there being but four other companies engaged in the business) manufacture and sell about eighty-five per cent of the entire output of type in the United States. The largest of these companies has been in existence, and has its ledgers

complete, since 1796, and nearly all have been long established and uniformly prosperous. A high class of skilled labor is necessary to produce the plant, and it would require the combined labor of all the available talent in Europe and America for many years to duplicate one of the larger plants represented in this company. Tariff changes cannot affect the business unfavorably, as a large and increasing export business is now being done with Europe and South America. The superiority of American type has been acknowledged in a very practical way in the English market. All the books and accounts have been examined by Messrs. Hart Brothers, Tibbets & Co., chartered accountants of New York and London, who report the average annual net profits for the last three years to be \$659,496, the lowest for any one year being \$607,495. The expenses during the last three years have been excessive. The cutting in prices has been great, and commissions to middlemen much larger than usual. The printing trade generally has received no benefit from this, and many have expressed themselves as in favor of the consolidation. It will be seen, however, from the above statement, that in spite of these drawbacks the average earnings have been more than double the amount required for dividends on the preferred stock. It will be readily believed that the bringing together of so many and large interests has required the constant effort of many months. The capitalization is believed to be as conservative as that of any enterprise which has been offered to the public. The character and stability of the business, the amount of assets, the actual profits in the past and the probable profits under one management are the grounds of this belief. The consolidated company will retain all the skilled labor now employed. Concentration of business will save expenses and rent of a large number of duplicate branch offices. Commissions to middlemen will be practically done away with. Specimen books have been issued by each foundry at frequent intervals, costing one foundry over \$20,000 for a single issue. A very large saving will be made here. Every new design produced involves a large outlay. At present each founder endeavors to keep pace with the other, thus duplicating plant at great expense. The advantages of the new company in this respect are evident. A carefully-considered statement made over the signatures of a number of the leading founders, giving the figures on which their estimates are based, confidently predicts net earnings of at least \$1,200,000 per annum. Their large cash subscriptions to the common stock in addition to the amount coming to them as part of the purchase price of their plants, is the practical indorsement of their statement.

The inventory of the property acquired shows, in cash, merchandise, bills receivable and accounts (guaranteed).....	\$2,460,000
Machinery, tools, etc.....	3,655,128
Total assets (exclusive of good will).....	\$6,115,128

Arrangements have been made by which a sufficient number of present managers will remain in charge of the business; those who retire doing so under contract not to engage directly or indirectly in a competing business. Application will be made to have the securities listed upon the New York Stock Exchange. The right is reserved to reject or reduce any application, to allot in full advance subscriptions, and to close the subscription books without notice. Subscriptions will close on or before Thursday, October 20, at 3 P.M.

OUR TYPE SPECIMEN PAGES.

Readers of this magazine will be pleased to see this month a number of specimen pages of type and borders. The founders take this method of placing before the trade their latest productions, and we endeavor to present in each issue the various novelties as they appear.

George Bruce's Son & Co., 13 Chambers street, New York, exhibit a page of Gothic Extended No. 251, a letter that will commend itself for many uses, and one that would make a most excellent face for embossing. They also show specimens of their Ornamented No. 1562, made in five sizes from 12 to 48 point, a graceful and useful circular type.

Barnhart Brothers & Spindler, 183 to 187 Monroe street, Chicago, show a page of Fair. This bold and tastefully cut letter will meet the wants of many printers. Made with lower case, and being complete with figures, its advantages for general commercial and newspaper use are apparent.

The Dickinson Type Foundry, 150 Congress street, Boston, Massachusetts, make double use of their page to show several of their most popular type faces in connection with some new borders. Readers of advertising magazines will recognize a number of these borders, whose popularity is on the increase, and printers who make a specialty of setting modern advertisements will need much of the material shown.

The A. D. Farmer & Son Type Founding Co., 63 Beekman street, New York, are not behind in the race to present good things. Their new italic, Typal, is a pleasing and readable

letter, handsome when used either for a cap line or with the lower case. The Adlet Border is made in eight different styles, and a number of the combinations possible are seen by reference to the page. The newspaper ad of the present day does not seem complete without a border of some description, and the typefounders are endeavoring to meet the wants in this direction, and are succeeding.

The MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co., of Philadelphia, show a few gems from their combination borders, selected from their immense stock, and adapted particularly for straight border work. They are all made on the point system, the numbers given them indicating the size, as explained in the page. Put up in fonts of any size.

THE PRINTERS' NINE-HOUR CONVENTION.

Delegates from twelve of the larger typographical unions of the country met in Cincinnati on October 13, for the purpose of devising ways and means for putting the nine-hour day into operation. The delegates present were: O. G. Wood, Chicago; C. O. Wood, Boston; Frank Heirs, Henry Roesch, C. A. Dawson, St. Louis; Frank A. Lewis, Pittsburgh; Walter Morris, New York; J. B. Murphy, Minneapolis; E. P. Reynolds, Columbus; Ben Hanford, Cincinnati; Arthur Pickering, Omaha; Shelby Smith, Washington. President W. B. Prescott, of the International Typographical Union, was in attendance to confer with the delegates.

The delegates were in almost continuous session for two days and nights, during which time the whole ground covered by the shorter workday proposition was carefully gone over. The result of the convention's labors was embodied in recommendations to the executive council of the International Union, which are outlined in the following: "That a committee, composed of seven members, four of whom are to be nominated by this convention, be appointed by the executive council of the International Typographical Union of North America, and be known as the International Nine-Hour Committee; said committee to be placed in charge of the work of forming unions in cities where none exist, unionizing non-union offices, educating and organizing non-union men, and making a general and continued and persistent effort toward adding to the strength of the International Typographical Union, both in numbers and in the vantage of improved conditions and position, with the particular view of placing members of the International Typographical Union where they may secure for themselves the nine-hour workday."

The four members provided for in the foregoing, to be appointed by the convention, are C. O. Wood, Boston; Henry Askew, Chicago; Jacob Cobb, Cincinnati; Arthur Pickering, Omaha.

The balance of the recommendations among other things provided for a special assessment of five cents per member per week, and were largely taken up with the details to be observed in the collection and preservation of this special fund, together with a multitude of valuable suggestions calculated to put local unions in proper shape for the short-day struggle when the time arrives. The convention appears to have struck the proper gait from the start, and much good will undoubtedly result from the conference. The convention finished its work by adopting resolutions of thanks to Chicago Typographical Union for the time and expense it underwent in giving the movement a start, and to President Prescott for valuable advice and suggestions tendered.

The recommendations agreed upon by the convention are practically the same as was submitted to the executive council a year ago by a committee composed of Jacob Cobb, Cincinnati; M. J. Carroll, Chicago; and H. M. Ives, Topeka.—*Hollister's Eight-Hour Herald*.

THE average man has 2,304,000 pores in his skin. Pore man!



PERSUASION.

'Tis enough—
 Who listens once will listen twice;
 Her heart, be sure, is not of ice,
 And one refusal no rebuff.—*Byron.*

Engraved by
 PHOTO-ENGRAVING COMPANY,
 69 to 71 Park place,
 New York.

PERSONAL.

We acknowledge calls during the past month from the following gentlemen: R. G. Huston, Butte, Mont.; R. F. Huebner, Valley City Engraving and Printing Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.; S. N. Yoder, Waterloo, Iowa; E. P. Penniman, *Pioneer Press*, St. Paul, Minn.; A. R. Moore, Toronto, Ont.; M. O. Curry and Fred Unholz, *Register*, Bement, Ill.; C. B. Sheridan, of T. W. & C. B. Sheridan, New York; F. C. Nunemacher, Louisville, Ky.; Charles B. Longwell, of Longwell & Cummings, printers, Logansport, Ind.; L. Bonesteel, Kahoka, Mo.; C. R. Hunn, of Buffalo Printing Ink Works, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. W. Thomas, "The Electric Press," Toledo, Ohio; C. W. Dearworth, Huntington, Ind.; Clyde Oswald, Ravenswood, Ill.; L. H. Dawley and A. J. Noble, of Times Printing Company, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Ed. A. Stahlbrodt, Rochester, N. Y.; J. C. Forman, of Forman-Bassett-Hatch Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Clarence E. Judd, Duluth, Minn.; Albert B. Auer, foreman pressroom government printing office, Washington, D. C.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. P. F., San Francisco, California. Can you give me any information on the new process of stereotyping invented by Mr. Dalziel? *Answer*.—See article by Mr. H. Wood Smith in the present issue of THE INLAND PRINTER.

G. D. R. H., Chicago. In your opinion which will give the best results: To give a form of half-tone cuts one rolling on a four-roller press, or a double rolling on a two-roller press? Please give your reasons. Several good printers express contrary opinions. I question whether an expert can tell the difference, with the same make-ready. *Answer*.—We do not think there would be any perceptible difference in the results from these methods. A double rolling on a two-roller press might be argued to be more advantageous from the fact that the space of time allowed between the first and second rolling would allow the ink to set better.

F. D. M., Bangor, Maine. What method is employed for printing in gold leaf? *Answer*.—Have the rollers sharp and tacky and the form perfectly clean. Make or purchase a preparation of gold size. Distribute thoroughly and roll the form and pull an impression. Place the gold leaf on, and carefully press with the hand or a soft cloth. A nip in the press or a run through hot rollers will improve it. When dry or set the superfluous gold leaf may be brushed off with a soft brush. The success of the operation depends largely on the proper regulation of the quantity of the size used. The gold leaf is of course handled in the usual way known to all bookbinders.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

GEORGE L. DE GRUSH, Jefferson, Iowa. Specimens of billheads in tints and colors. Below mediocrity.

GEORGE LOW, Bangor, Maine. Advertising card for Journal Publishing Company, Bangor, Maine. Of average quality.

THAD B. MEAD, electric printer, 96 Duane street, New York. Business card and advertising circular of high artistic quality and admirable execution.

W. J. GALLAGHER, manager *Daily Telegram*, Vancouver, B. C. Advertising pamphlet of the *Telegram*. Well designed, well executed and well printed.

CHARLES HARTMANN, Monroe, Michigan. Specimens of letterheads in colors, which, in consideration of the contributor's experience, are very creditable.

WINN E. JUDSON, Cleveland, Ohio. Catalogues printed in colors with embossed covers in black and silver, and black and gold, well composed and well printed.

WINTHROP O. EVANS, an amateur printer, of Newburyport, Massachusetts, sends some samples of general work, which rank with many of the specimens received at this office, though

one or two of the specimens are decidedly poor. The presswork is commendable on all, however.

"FRALEY, the electric printer," Elmira, New York. Calendar blotter of very ordinary execution. The element of neatness does not seem to have been considered.

BROOKS & JAMESON, Newburyport, Massachusetts. These gentlemen are amateur printers, and send a number of specimens of work which well display that fact.

H. J. DARROW, Black River Falls, Wisconsin. Specimens of letterheads and pamphlet work. Letterheads are below standard. Pamphlet work very poor quality.

FROM the Caney *Chronicle*, Caney, Kansas. An advertising card for their job department. One of the worst specimens of printing which has ever come under our notice.

HARRY MAINPRICE, *Monetary Times*, Toronto. Specimens of presswork on which we beg to extend to Mr. Mainprice our congratulations. They are admirably executed.

E. F. BROWN, *Three Oaks Press*, Three Oaks, Michigan. Samples of general work, well designed and cleanly printed. A little more attention to details is recommended.

THE *Beacon* job department (city not given) send an unwieldy calendar blotter advertising their office. It is well printed, but the composition is not so neat as it might be.

CHARLES DEACON DAVIS, Buckland, Portsmouth, England. Specimens of display composition in colors, showing a richness in design and a thoroughness in execution hard to be excelled.

S. M. MCKENZIE, New Glasgow, Nova Scotia. Samples of everyday work. Not up to the average in composition on some of the specimens, but acceptable on the whole. The presswork is inferior.

CHARLES E. BEANS, Steubenville, Ohio. Specimen of general work of very poor composition. The selection of colors is utterly tasteless with some few exceptions, and the presswork indifferent.

GEORGE W. RUNYAN, *Record* office, New London, Ohio. Souvenir programme of Columbus Day exercises by the public schools and citizens of New London, Ohio; in two colors. It is a good job.

A. W. MICHENER, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Business card printed in gothic type. The design is good, and the maximum result has been obtained at a minimum of labor. The specimen is creditable.

IN submitting specimens we would suggest to our contributors that they kindly mail them flat if possible. It is difficult to examine them when sent in a roll and the specimens are in many instances crumpled and destroyed.

W. H. WRIGHT, JR., of Buffalo, New York, comes out with a new design for his October calendar blotter, showing a wreath of four-leaved shamrocks, surrounding an escutcheon. As usual, the blotter is excellently printed.

W. R. VENABLES, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Business card. The design is poor, selection of colors in bad taste, and while there has been evidently a good deal of work expended on the card, the result is below mediocrity.

WE acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the Brookings *Register*, of Brookings, South Dakota, with a card from Messrs. Dutcher & Breed, proprietors. The card is of original composition and very acceptably executed.

THE Crescent Print, Orrville, Ohio. Specimens of general work of good average quality. Mr. James A. Hamilton may be safely congratulated on the product of his office, but a little more attention to details should be exercised.

IN this department last month we had the pleasure of reviewing specimens of work from Messrs. Will M. Shirley & Brother, of St. Joseph, *Missouri*, but inadvertently wrote *Michigan*. In a very good-tempered letter from the Messrs. Shirley they express themselves as being a good deal "joshed"

when they saw the mistake. We can state they were not nearly so much "joshed" as the editor was when he found he could not blame the printer.

H. M. SAUNDRY, No. 13 Chappel street, Penzance, England. Samples of general work, which display a richness of design with artistic appropriateness and tasteful color blending. Mr. Saundry is to be congratulated on the merit of the products of his office.

WILLIAM N. GRUBB, Norfolk, Virginia. Specimen of color work, "executed by a young man who has never worked in a regular printing office, nor received any instructions in the art." It is impossible for us to express an opinion on the specimen submitted.

THE "Diagrams of Imposition," published by the Inland Printer Company, have been reprinted with an addenda of many artistic designs in the form of initials, tailpieces, mortises and menu designs. It will be sent to anyone in the United States or Canada on receipt of 10 cents.

F. W. THOMAS, Toledo, Ohio. Samples of work in colors, tints and bronzes. Tasteful composition, well selected colors and admirable presswork characterize the specimens. Mr. Thomas uses the Duplex Color Disc to financial advantage in securing good effects for some of his specialties.

M. A. STONE, Little Rock, Arkansas. Catalogue of the Little Rock Commercial College. The cover, of an artistic design, is well embossed in green and gold. The balance of the work is of a very ordinary character. The composition is commonplace, and the numerous half-tones very poorly worked.

A. W. EMERSON, *Bellows Falls Times*, Bellows Falls, Vermont. Samples of society work, well and tastefully composed. The type, however, is somewhat worn in some of the samples, and the presswork could be improved. The selection of colors is not so happy as might be expected. On the whole, the work is acceptable.

MESSRS. WINN & HAMMOND, of Detroit, send us an admirably designed advertising card, entitled "The Tallow Dip." The high artistic quality of Messrs. Winn & Hammond's work was never more fully exemplified than in this specimen. In all those arts which are peculiar to the advertising booklet specialist, Messrs. Winn & Hammond may be said to excel.

LEIGHTON BROTHERS, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Specimens of general and high-class work in large variety. The taste displayed by Messrs. Leighton in the specimens submitted cause it to be a pleasure to examine them. The infinite variety and originality of the designs are no less pleasing than their admirable execution. In selection of colors, presswork and attention to details, they cannot be excelled, and as usual with first-class houses, the work of the commonest character has the artistic quality carried into it with a propriety which only the tasteful printer knows how to accomplish successfully.

A. B. PICKETT, editor and manager of the *Memphis Daily Scimitar*, sends us a characteristic advertisement of his progressive paper. It is in the form of a card cut in the shape of a particularly bloodthirsty looking scimitar, bronzed in a steel color and having embossed on it in gold letters, "Memphis Daily Scimitar, Circulation 10,000." It is secured between the hilt and the guard by an eyelet, which permits of its being opened in the form of a fan of seven leaves, on each leaf of which is printed interesting matter pertaining to the *Scimitar*. It is admirably designed and executed. It is the work of the Henry O. Shepard Company, Chicago.

A SAMPLE of pamphlet work has been handed us by our friend, J. A. Gates, of Chicago. It is the production of the Henry O. Shepard Company, and is a fine specimen of neat and well-executed printing. It is entitled "The Pandect—For Bankers, Lawyers, Merchants and Their Wives and Daughters." We suspect friend Gates would be willing to add "printers" to the list, as the brochure is devoted to explaining the merits of

his specialty, "Strumatica"—a specific for all those disorders arising from impurity of the blood, asthma, catarrh, dyspepsia, etc. The names of many eminent men are attached to several very emphatic testimonials to the merits of this cordial. Mr. Gates' address is lock box 905, Chicago, Illinois, and he will doubtless be pleased to mail "The Pandect" to any who may apply for it.

CHICAGO NOTES.

GOLDEN rod is the flower of the new Chicago university. It is much more popular in educational circles, by the way, than is birchen rod.

THESE are the days of record breaking, surely! See the following, published by a firm of Chicago printers:

CUT THIS OUT—BUSINESS CARDS PRINTED
and furnished, 75c per 1,000; all printing cheap.

THE fall number of the *Electrotype Journal*, published by A. Zeese & Co., 341 and 351 Dearborn street, Chicago, is a superbly designed and admirably executed piece of work. Good taste and elegance characterize it throughout.

MR. GEORGE D. R. HUBBARD, formerly with the National Printing Ink and Dry Color Company, has transferred his services to the firm of Lord & Thomas, the advertising people, at 45 Randolph street, and has charge of their purchasing department.

THE Calumet Paper Company, now at 265 Fifth avenue, have leased the five-story building, 40 by 175 feet, at 238 and 240 Monroe street, at a rental of \$14,000 per year, for a term of five years, and expect to occupy their new quarters about January 1.

MR. CHARLES M. MOORE desires to call especial attention to the addition made to the advertisement of the Globe News Ink Company and George Mather's Sons & Harper Company this month, headed "Remember." With this exception the advertisement remains the same as the month previous. See page 169.

THE Bayard Taylor Company is the title of a new firm at 170 East Madison street, Chicago, making a specialty of ruling, numbering, perforating, cutting and tabbing for the trade. They are also well equipped for general bookbinding and manufacturing of blank books. Mr. Taylor, the principal of the firm, is a gentleman of wide experience and of much business energy.

JOHNSTON & CORNELL is the title of a new firm recently established at 196 South Clark street. They make a specialty of ruling on the point system for the trade, and are very well equipped to fill all orders with accuracy and promptness. The gentlemen composing the firm have an extensive experience in all classes of work with the largest establishments of the country, and the convenience their enterprise affords to the trade generally cannot be excelled in their particular line.

MR. JOSEPH R. DUNLOP, having sold his interest in the *Chicago Mail*, with characteristic energy laid before the public about the middle of October a handsome and tastefully printed new eight-page evening penny paper, *The Chicago Dispatch*. A new plant has been furnished for the paper throughout at its handsome offices next the Boyce building, 113 Fifth avenue. Mr. J. C. Eckel, who has been associated with Mr. Dunlop for many years, is managing editor, and all the departments are supervised by representative Chicago newspaper men.

ON September 28, in Grace Episcopal Church, Chicago, the Rev. Clinton Locke officiating, Miss Rossie S. Nichols and Mr. Archie Leckie were united in marriage, Mr. William Byrnes acting as groomsmen and Miss M. Hogan as bridesmaid. After the ceremony the numerous friends of the bride and groom were entertained at the residence of the bride, 386 Thirty-ninth street. Numerous and handsome gifts were received, Mr. Leckie's co-workers in the office of The Henry O. Shepard Company presenting the happy pair with a handsome mantle

clock and silverware, with their congratulations and sincere good wishes.

MR. F. J. HURLBUT, who by the way is an enthusiastic republican, and an attaché of the firm of Messrs. Marder, Luse & Co., typefounders, has been doing a great deal of hand-shaking lately as a consequence of his mailing the following announcement to his friends: "Home industries thrive under a protective tariff. Born. To Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Hurlbut, 2976 Vernon avenue, Chicago, at 8:15 A.M., Sunday, October 9, 1892, Joseph Hurlbut, weight six pounds; at 10:15 A.M., Sunday, October 9, 1892, Sidney Hurlbut, weight seven pounds."

AT latest accounts, Mr. B. B. Herbert, of Evanston, president of the National Journalist Printing Company, who was badly injured in an elevator accident in the Jefferson building, 175 Monroe street, October 5, is progressing favorably. His left leg and jaw were badly crushed and he was otherwise injured. He was taken to the Presbyterian hospital, from whence he has not yet been removed. The shock to Mr. Herbert's system was severe and his critical condition has been of serious alarm to his many friends, who watch eagerly for his convalescence.

A. D. GRISWOLD, for several years employed with the Henry O. Shepard Company, and with which firm he mastered the intricacies of printerdom, was united in marriage with Miss Maude Brashears on Thursday, October 20. The ceremony was held at the residence of Mr. George Robinson, No. 1162 West Harrison street, Chicago, Rev. Mr. Brooks of the Covenant Congregational church officiating. The young couple have the hearty good wishes of the fraternity for a long and prosperous life, in which sentiments THE INLAND PRINTER cordially joins.

MR. JOHN HEPBURN, for some years employed in the composing room of the Henry O. Shepard Company, bade his friends adieu on May 25 last for the ostensible purpose of visiting his native city of Perth, Scotland. On his return on September 25, however, it was learned the trip was but incidental to his marriage with Miss Susan Pryde Braid, of Edinburgh, and of course John was the blushing recipient of the congratulations of his numerous friends. David Hepburn, brother of the groom, and Miss Jessie Braid, sister of the bride, were groomsmen and bridesmaid respectively.

ARTHUR H. CLARK, late with A. C. McClurg & Co., of Chicago, and formerly with H. Southeran & Co., of London, England, has commenced business for himself at the Adams Express building, 183-189 Dearborn street, Chicago. Mr. Clark's long experience with the leading second-hand booksellers is a guarantee of his success, particularly as he has perfected arrangements with booksellers in London which enable him to make the importation of English books both old and new a specialty, and can supply them quickly and at a reasonable price.

AN agreeable surprise awaited Mr. George H. Benedict, the head of the firm of George H. Benedict & Co., photo-engravers and electrotypers, corner of Clark and Monroe streets, Chicago, on his return from New York a few weeks ago, whence he had gone for a week of much needed rest. Upon putting in an appearance at his desk, a number of the gentlemen in his employ greeted him pleasantly and invited him upstairs, where they presented him with a magnificent silver service, consisting of one hundred and sixty-five pieces, as a gift from the heads of the departments in his establishment. Mr. Benedict, as soon as he recovered from the shock of this complete surprise, feelingly thanked his people as best he could for the token of their appreciation. The presentation was kept so quiet and was so carefully conducted, that not until the cloth which covered the service was removed, did Mr. Benedict have any intimation of what was coming. Although but a comparatively young house, the firm of George H. Benedict & Co. is fast coming to the front, and this little incident goes to show the good feeling existing in their well-managed establishment. The half-tone portrait of "Babinette," on page 136 of this issue, is a specimen of the work produced by this firm.

TRADE NOTES.

O. S. GULLY, BORNMAN & Co., Detroit, are succeeded by John Bornman & Son.

SMITH & HILD have started a new job office at 220 North Fourth street, Quincy, Illinois.

CHARLES J. BRUNNER has opened a job printing office on South Wayne avenue, Dayton, Ohio.

ARTHUR K. TAYLOR and Howard Smith have formed a job printing firm at Wilmington, Delaware.

THE Boston Engraving Company, of Boston, Massachusetts, is working up to its capacity and receiving many orders.

A. J. STEINER has withdrawn from the Pickwick printing office, of Galveston, Texas. A. A. Finck continues alone.

JAMES E. BURKE, of Anderson, Indiana, has begun the manufacture of paper boxes of all kinds in connection with the Bulletin Company.

THE Kimmel Printing Company, of Omaha, Nebraska, has sold out to Julius Festner, formerly a leading stockholder in the Festner Printing Company.

CHARLES W. SMITH has withdrawn from the Mercantile Printing Company, of Wilmington, Delaware, and established himself at 805 Market street.

MESSRS. F. A. & O. L. STIVERS have established a job printing office at 22 South Main street, Ann Arbor, Michigan. The firm name is Stivers Brothers.

W. B. McDERMUT has removed the plant of the *Breeder and Fancier* from Bellevue, Nebraska, to Omaha. The style of the firm is now McDermut & Son.

THE Bell Printing and Manufacturing Company, of Roanoke, Virginia, has been reorganized and is now known as the Stone Printing and Manufacturing Company.

THE Haskell Printing Company, of Atchison, Kansas, are making arrangements to start a branch show-printing establishment in Kansas City, Missouri, soon.

J. B. WALTERS, for the past six years head job printer of the *Daily Press*, Riverside, California, and W. D. Clark, foreman of the *Phoenix*, will open a job office in that city about November 1.

A CERTIFICATE of incorporation has been issued to the Fred H. Ellis Company, Boston, to do general printing. Capital \$38,000. The officers are: Fred H. Ellis, president, and John H. Pierce, treasurer.

H. P. HALLOCK & Co., of Omaha, Nebraska, report that they are now handling the Campbell Printing Press Co's machinery more extensively, having received four carloads of it lately, with more coming.

AMONG Boston, Massachusetts, engravers, business is rushing. John Andrews & Sons are crowded with work although at this time of year it is usually dull. So crowded are they that they have not been able to utilize certain improvements which are near completion.

THE Jackson Courier Company, of Jackson, Michigan, has elected P. B. Loomis, president; E. Bancker, secretary; P. B. Loomis, Jr., treasurer, and B. J. Kingston, business manager. The directors are P. B. Loomis, E. Bancker, P. B. Loomis, Jr., B. J. Glasgow, N. S. Potter.

THE National Perifoyd Company, of Galesburg, Illinois, for some time in a dormant condition, have induced Mr. E. J. Phelps, a photogravure artist of Chicago, to remove to Galesburg and take hold of the plant. They anticipate a good increase in work in consequence.

THE Helio-type Engraving Company, of Boston, Massachusetts, is closing up its old business since the death of its proprietor, Donald Ramsay. It will probably be turned over into a regular stock company, as the business is too valuable to close up entirely. Mr. Kilburn Bills has been the bookkeeper and

acting manager for the widow and three children since Mr. Ramsay's death, and he will probably occupy the same position under the new arrangement.

C. T. RICE & SONS, proprietors of the *Phoenix*, of Riverside, California, have sold their good will to J. P. Baumgartner, proprietor of *Reflex*, both weekly publications, and the *Reflex* has sold its job department to the *Phoenix*, which plant will be removed to Los Angeles, November 1.

WE direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. Charles J. Burkhart in another column of this issue. Mr. Burkhart has a new method of stereotyping for country offices, which is said to be simple and practicable, and if it will do what he claims for it, it is certainly worth looking into.

WE had the pleasure of examining a short time ago a copy of the new Logansport (Ind.) directory, just issued by Longwell & Cummings, of that city. The work is quite a pretentious volume and is gotten up in very neat style, many of its advertisements being printed upon enameled paper, and in several colors of ink.

THE Muskegon Publishing Company is the firm name under which Messrs. C. H. Hopkins and L. E. Canfield, of Muskegon, Michigan, conduct their business. They have only been in business two years, but during that time have had remarkable success, which, as the young men are active and energetic, is not to be wondered at.

THE Mail Publishing Company, of Fort Worth, Texas, has changed hands, and W. A. Garner, president of the Texas Printing and Lithographing Company, has been made president of same. The plant has been moved from its former location into the rear of the building occupied by the Texas Printing and Lithographing Company.

ON Tuesday, October 4, Elias Deemer bought at assignee's sale the property of the Republican Publishing Company, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and will continue the publication of the evening paper for the present. It is said the creditors will get about 50 cents on the dollar, while the small stockholders, all printers, will lose all.

THE *Kentucky Stock Farm* and the *Evening Leader*, of Lexington, Kentucky, will move into their elegant new building about October 20. It is called the "Printery." The *Stock Farm* has purchased an entire new outfit, and the *Leader* will have a new dress and a Cox perfecting press. The building which they will occupy is one of the best appointed in the state.

MESSRS. FOX & FOX, finishers of show cards, maps, book covers, sheet labels and lithographs for the trade, Buffalo, New York, forward to us an album of views of the World's Columbian Exposition, which well exemplifies the superior quality of their varnishing process. The folder is admirably got up, and is a strong indorsement of Messrs. Fox's ability to fill all orders acceptably.

MESSRS. L. GRAHAM & SON, of New Orleans, Louisiana, have recently removed from 99 and 101 Gravier street to Baronne, near Common street. They have the largest printing office in New Orleans, both as to building and material, carrying on, also, a large bindery. They also have a type agency and printers' furnishing department, and have lately added a wholesale paper warehouse.

THE Photo Engraving Company, of 67 Park place, New York, was reorganized a short time since, has largely increased its forces, secured some of the very best workmen in the business, and is now in a position to turn out even better work than it did in the past. Mr. H. A. Jackson, the general manager of the company, was for many years associated with the Moss Engraving Company, in fact, started under Mr. Moss' superintendency as a desk boy something over nineteen years ago, or about the time of the founding of the industry. Some interesting facts in regard to this firm are printed upon the back of a

card which they have lately been sending to all of their customers, announcing a new messenger service just adopted.

FRANK J. BURKLEY has retired from the business management of the Omaha (Nebraska) *World-Herald*. Monday evening, October 18, Mr. Gilbert Hitchcock, the proprietor, tendered him a banquet at which the heads of departments in the newspaper were present. Mr. Burkley in response to the toast made a witty speech recalling the early days of the *World*, before it absorbed the *Herald*. He has been connected with the paper since the start, seven years ago. It is his purpose to become an active member of the Burkley Printing Company, its business heretofore having been carried on by his father and brother.

MR. JOHN W. SWINBURNE notifies the trade that, having resigned his position as secretary and manager of the Swinburne Printing Company, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, he has associated himself with the L. Kimball Printing Company, as secretary. The firm have one of the best equipped offices in Minneapolis for general job printing, having put in an entirely new outfit of type, including all the most desirable modern styles. All their presses have been thoroughly overhauled, and new machines added to the bindery. In fact it is the same as a new printing office throughout. Mr. Swinburne solicits orders for embossing by his new process.

THE following taken from one of the St. Paul dailies speaks well for the firm of Price, McGill & Co., who have only been in business five years, and started with nothing except sand, a few fonts of type and a couple of old second-hand job presses. They now have five two-revolution machines and a pony drum, besides lithograph machinery: "BRANCHING OUT.—Price, McGill & Co., publishers and lithographers, are to have a fine new building for their exclusive use. The building will be on the west side of Cedar street, between Eighth and Ninth, having a frontage of 125 feet on Cedar, 60 feet on Ninth and 50 feet on Eighth. It will be three stories high, with a high basement; will be constructed of pressed brick and built in the most substantial manner. Price, McGill & Co. will occupy the entire building with their extensive plant, and hope to have their new quarters ready by January 1. Work on the foundation has already begun. The building will be put up by the Boston Northwest Real Estate Company for Price, McGill & Co. The firm has been doing a constantly expanding business, and has several times made changes to more commodious quarters where it could find sufficient accommodation."

BOOKS, BROCHURES AND PERIODICALS.

THE *British Bookmaker* comes to hand with its usual quota of good things. Booklovers cannot afford to be without this handsome monthly.

WE acknowledge with thanks the "Chicago *Tribune's* History of the National Conventions of both Parties." It is an admirably printed pamphlet of 131 pages, and was produced by the J. M. W. Jones Company, of Chicago.

THE eighth number of the *Commercial Stamp Trade Journal*, Chicago, appears with a new cover and otherwise much improved. It is the only publication in its particular field, and shows the fruits of energetic business enterprise.

THE October issue of the *Artist Printer* commences the fourth volume, and is considerably enlarged. Reduced facsimiles of the first page of several of the Chicago dailies with a short historical sketch of each, by W. S. Timblin, is a notable feature.

Wilson's Photographic Magazine, the standard photographic publication, is doing much to elevate the taste of the public in photography. The admirable specimens shown in each issue render the publication of high value, aside from its interesting technical matter.

Dixie, a monthly record of southern industry and possible developments, published at Atlanta, Georgia, offers \$100 in gold for the best essay on methods that southern towns may

adopt to secure and aid manufactories. It is a handsome and admirably printed monthly, and would do credit as a specimen of printing to any city in the union.

THE *Canadian Printer and Publisher* is gaining both in interest and circulation. Now in its sixth number it has every mark of that stability which its interesting contents fully entitle it to. Messrs. McLean are to be congratulated on the success of their enterprise.

AMONG the high-class technical periodicals, the *Lithographer's Journal*, of Philadelphia, takes a front rank. The illustrations are particularly fine, and the designs, as might be expected, are of much artistic quality, and the numbers must form a valuable text-book for technical details.

Gardening is the title of a handsomely printed semi-monthly magazine recently issued, devoted, as its name implies, to horticulture. It is edited by Mr. William Falconer, Glen Cove, New York, and published by the Gardening Company, Monon building, Chicago. The subscription price is \$1 per year.

THE *American Amateur Photographer*, edited by Catharine Weed Barnes and F. C. Beach, is replete with interesting matter not only to the photographer but to the general reader as well. Admirable half-tones are scattered throughout the work, and we know of no publication that fills its particular field more acceptably.

We acknowledge the receipt from S. Magata, director of the Tokyo Tsukiji Typefoundry, Tokyo, Japan, of a copy of the *Eastern World*, which contains an article on the pioneers of foreign printing in Japan, with particular reference to the foundry which Mr. Magata represents. The article is an interesting one, and we hope to give a condensation of it in our December number.

EACH issue of the *Forum* contains articles by eminent authorities on topics which are occupying the attention of the nation or the world. The accumulated numbers form a series of discussions on matters which it is incumbent for all citizens to be well informed upon. The November number contains the reasons advanced by well-known Americans for their political preferences, an article in itself well worth a year's subscription.

MESSRS. PALMER & REY, of San Francisco, California, are now using a neat publication entitled the *Newspaper Man*, for the purpose of advertising their business. The *Daily Examiner* says of it: "It is a bright, chatty little sheet, devoted to those interested in the newspaper business. Sands W. Foreman, one of the oldest and best-known newspaper men on the Coast, is its editor and proprietor. His well-trained judgment is conspicuous in the make-up and the excellent variety of good things in the two numbers already published. It is the only periodical of its kind on the Coast; if the forthcoming numbers maintain the place of those published it will take a high rank among the journals of its kind in the East."

PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

THE Neenah Paper Mill, of Neenah, Wisconsin, is to have a 96-inch machine.

THE Seymour Paper Company, of Windsor Locks, Connecticut, are to make a high-finished gloss paper.

THE Fall Mountain Paper Company has moved its general offices from Boston to Bellows Falls, Vermont.

LACE paper is soon to be made in Minneapolis by a new company, the Minneapolis Lace Paper Company.

HON. BYRON WESTON, of Dalton, Massachusetts, has recovered somewhat from his recent sickness and is able to be about again.

THE new wood news mill of the Ticonderoga Pulp and Paper Company, Ticonderoga, New York, is running excellently well. It is a very complete mill and runs at great speed. Has run over

three hundred feet per minute. G. B. Hanford, the manager, may well be proud of this mill.

MOORE & ARMS, of Bellows Falls, Vermont, are fitting up their mills to make a new kind of tissue made in England heretofore.

DOUBLE capacity is soon to be the condition of the Turners Falls (Mass.) paper mill. A new mill four stories and 190 by 40 feet will soon be erected.

FRANK WHITTLESEY'S paper mill, of Windsor Locks, Connecticut, is being enlarged and built over with brick. This mill makes tissue papers.

THE Monroe Paper Company, at Lawrence, Massachusetts, is undergoing repairs, and the old drainers in the basement are being replaced by new ones.

A NEW paper mill has been started at Hartford City, Indiana, with George H. Barton, formerly of the Seymour Paper Company, as superintendent.

THE new sulphite mill at Berlin Falls, New Hampshire, is a very large mill. It will be 600 feet long. The days of small paper mills seem to have gone by.

THE Alice Falls Wood Pulp Mill, at Keeseville, New York, have their office with Allen Brothers, of Sandy Hill, New York, who are part owners of the new mill.

THE immense new paper mill at Fort Edward, New York, is one of the best in the country. They have four very large machines and turn out sixty-four tons of news daily.

HOWLAND & Co., of Sandy Hill, have about completed their great bag factory. It is an immense structure and will consume very large quantities of bag paper when they are ready for business.

THE new Linden Paper Company's mill, at Holyoke, and the Riverside mill No. 2 are being pushed forward as rapidly as possible. They have had unusually fine weather this fall for out-of-door building work.

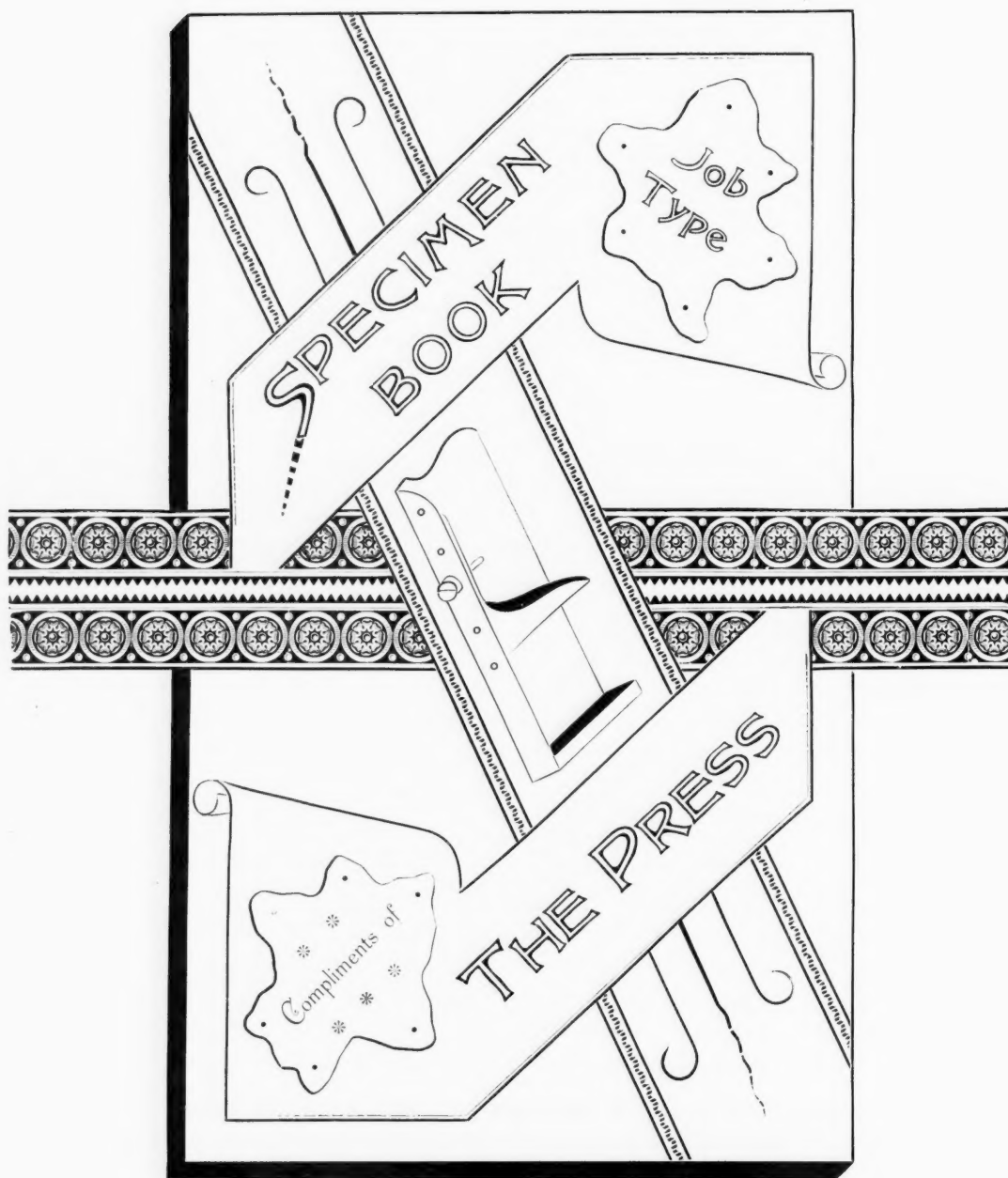
JONES & Co., of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, are making ten 1,000-pound rag engines for the Combined Locks Paper Company, of Appleton, Wisconsin. They are also doing considerable shafting for the Sulphite Mill, at Marinette, Wisconsin.

HENRY S. DICKINSON, of the George R. Dickinson Paper Company, of Holyoke, with his mother, the widow of the late George R. Dickinson, of Springfield, Massachusetts, has given \$5,000 toward the new Young Men's Christian Association's building fund of that city.

It is rumored that the new paper mill of the Owen Paper Company, Housatonic, Massachusetts, which has stood for years incomplete, will (contrary to the prediction of many) soon be making paper. It is understood that a change is to be made in the Owen Paper Company which if brought about will result in the finishing up and operating the new mill. This mill will make one of the largest writing mills in America.

THE largest paper machine ever made in this country has been ordered of Horne & Son, Lawrence, Massachusetts, by the Niagara Falls Paper Company. This will be a 136-inch Fourdrinier machine, and is to be completed and set up before February 1 next. The largest machine in England is said to be 150 inches wide. The previous largest one in this country is a 135-inch machine.

THE creditors of the failed rag dealers, Enos Boutillier & Co., of Utica, New York, have attached the new rag firm's (Goodwin & Co's) stock, as the transfer of Boutillier & Co. to Goodwin & Co. a short time before the failure, savors of fraud. The property is now in the custody of Mr. John Carney, of the well-known and substantial house of Carney Bros., of Utica. It is hoped that the numerous creditors of Boutillier & Co. will get their money, as there are many of them in New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland and other cities.



SPECIMEN BOOK COVER.

Designed and composed by Norval W. Hazelip, with the *Press*, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Made entirely by hand, with file and rasp, no curving or mitring machine being used.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

THE Pittsburgh strike continues with unabated vigor. The trade unionists are gradually gaining.

ADVICES from Spokane, Washington, say the Northwest is flooded with printers. Is it any different elsewhere?

THE fall work has commenced at the state office, Jefferson, Missouri, and printers are making good wages, with good prospects ahead.

C. A. CALOO, of Columbia, South Carolina, has been elected state printer for two years. Work will commence about October 15 or November 1.

THE Nixon Paper Company, of Dayton, Ohio, will this year share a portion of their profits with the foremen of departments in their establishment.

A MACHINE scale of \$3 per night of eight hours has been adopted by the typographical union of Chattanooga, Tennessee, and signed by proprietors.

NEWSBOYS struck on the *Evening Star*, of Lowell, Massachusetts, for an increase of wages about the middle of October, and refused to sell it on the street.

NEW BEDFORD TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 279, was represented at the Massachusetts state convention at Boston, on October 3, by Vice-president Caswell, an efficient officer.

UNION printers employed on the *Gazette* and *Mail*, of Fort Worth, Texas, have been on strike for the past eight weeks. Prospects for the *Mail* becoming a square office soon are flattering.

THE *Pioneer Press*, of St. Paul, Minnesota, has ten linotype machines in operation run by compositors, while the West Publishing Company has two machines of the same kind at work, and is making place for a few more.

THE *Palladium*, of New Haven, Connecticut, is now a full-fledged union office, employing eleven men and two boys. The Protective Fraternity have now but one newspaper left, the other five papers being union offices.

THE *Evening News* is the latest venture in journalistic circles at Fort Worth, Texas. It was born at the beginning of the strike on the *Gazette* and *Mail* some weeks ago, and its success has been phenomenal. It is run exclusively by union printers and reflects credit upon them.

SEVERAL printers in New Orleans, Louisiana, have started a daily paper called the *Crescent*. It was commenced with the hope that enough would be realized from it to carry them over the dull times, but its friends are in hopes it will prove a permanency. No. 17 is fighting the *States*, the only non-union sheet in the city.

A CHANGE of scale is being agitated by the typographical union at St. Joseph, Missouri. The change is for an increase of about 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. The conservative element is against the movement, and has thus far defeated it on the ground that wages are higher already than in other neighboring towns, where the business is under the same conditions as obtain in St. Joseph.

It is reported that the Pacific Press establishment, of Oakland, California, which is conducted by the Seventh-Day Baptists, having members of their faith, not union, working for less than the union scale as missionaries, has been opened to members of the typographical union on all commercial work, to whom they pay union rates. Seven union men are working on the city directory in that office, which makes business somewhat better than it has been.

LOUIS SCHAUPPNER, western representative of Frederick H. Levey & Co., ink manufacturers, at 910 Ashland Block, Chicago, who is quite a collector of rare typographical literature and specimens of letterpress, among his treasures exhibits a large and handsome specimen album of the typefoundry of C. Derriey, Paris, France, dated 1862, in which the designs, in

many instances, cannot be excelled in artistic quality or adaptability at the present day. The book is for sale.

A CORRESPONDENT in Milwaukee, under date of October 6, says: "The *Daily Appeal* printed its first issue on Sunday morning last. It is run in the interests of the locked-out union printers on the *Sentinel*. Judging by the hold it has taken, it is very likely to be a permanent institution, as it is one that is much needed to help printing business in this city. There has been talk here for years of starting another morning paper, and it is now probable that this plant will be bought by a stock company and enlarged."

FIRE broke out in the pressroom of Robert Smith & Co's state printing office, Lansing, Michigan, on October 20, and in a few moments the pressroom and contents were a complete wreck, for what the fire spared the water destroyed, a large amount of printed matter being piled about the room; the heat doing great damage to the presses and engine. The fire was confined to the pressroom, the composing room and bindery being only damaged by smoke and water, which was no small amount. Nearly one hundred hands, printers, pressmen and binders were thrown out of employment for the time being.

NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

A *Patria* is the title of a new weekly printed in the Portuguese language, at Oaklands, California.

THE Troy (N. Y.) *Morning Telegram* has changed proprietorship. Thomas A. Keith is the new owner.

THE *Saturday Illustrated Press* is a new paper of democratic politics, recently issued at Oakland, California.

THE Baton Rouge *Gazette* is a new paper lately established at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, by Col. J. C. Puckette.

NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts, printers are already preparing for their annual ball and supper on January 1, 1893.

Tidings is the title of a new weekly published by A. F. Hoefner, at San Jose, California, and is very acceptably edited.

A. C. BALDWIN has retired from the management of the *Democrat* of Sedalia, Missouri, and has been succeeded by Dr. Graham.

J. M. GOUGHNOUR, of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, has recently issued from his office the first number of the *Item*, a weekly humorous paper.

THE *Times*, of Lima, Ohio, which changed to eight pages, six columns, about a year ago, has lately resumed its former size — four pages, eight columns.

THE Ashland (Wis.) *Weekly Times* has changed hands. J. A. Monger, the former proprietor, sold to Al P. Gilman and Iver Anderson.

THE New Bedford (Mass.) *Evening Journal* will move into its new building before Thanksgiving Day. It will be an eight-page daily and the office will be a model one.

THE *Evening Express*, of Portland, Maine, has within the past month added a new Goss perfecting press to its plant and changed its make-up from a four-page paper to eight.

A. W. HARTMAN, editor and proprietor *Texas Union Workman*, Galveston, Texas, has purchased the plant of the *Sunday Mercury*. The *Sunday Mercury* has removed to Houston.

THE Duluth *Daily Commonwealth*, Duluth, Minnesota, made its bow to the public on Wednesday, September 28. It is an evening paper, and is conducted by Messrs. Schmied & Pardee.

THE *Evening Telegram* is a new publication in Macon, Georgia, and runs six cases. The paper is set in leaded minion and presents a clean appearance, and shows good workmanship throughout.

THE *Daily Commoner*, an Alliance paper, which started out ambitiously lately at Wichita, Kansas, suspended after one week's issue, the subscription list being purchased by the *Daily Beacon*, of the same city.

W. H. THOMPSON, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, has begun the publication of a "labor paper" called *Industrial News*. Mr. Thompson is a thorough printer who has had some experience heretofore in the publication line.

THE *Knoxville Chat* made its appearance on October 1, at Knoxville, Tennessee. It is issued every Saturday by S. B. Newman & Co., is devoted to light literature and society, and is very pleasing typographically.

THE Buffalo (N. Y.) *Sunday Morning News* issued a fine specimen of their enterprise on October 2. It contained forty pages of matter and a complete history of Buffalo and her enterprising merchants, with numerous illustrations.

THE *Evening News*, of Chattanooga, Tennessee, has applied for a charter. The incorporators are J. B. Pound, A. B. Hurt, L. E. Bearden, H. R. Harper, and A. W. Chambliss. All except Mr. Chambliss have heretofore been identified with the paper.

ON Tuesday, October 4, the consolidation of the Duluth *News* and Duluth *Tribune*, of Duluth, Minnesota, was perfected, and on October 6 the *News-Tribune* appeared in a new minion dress, making it a very neat eight-page paper.

MR. JUDSON, of Bessemer, Alabama, has purchased a controlling interest in the *Tribune*, of Knoxville, Tennessee. Many improvements will be made on the paper in the near future. The composing room force has also been increased.

THE *National Traveler*, a weekly journal devoted to the interest of commercial salesman, manufacturers, jobbers, merchants and hotel men, is published every Saturday by Blackburn & Jenison, of Des Moines, Iowa. It is acceptably printed, and will no doubt meet with success.

W. H. TURNER, for two years past business manager of the Jackson (Mich.) *Daily Patriot*, severed his connection with that paper October 9, and will take the business management of the Grand Rapids *Press*. Mr. Turner is a bright newspaper man, and in leaving Jackson will have a much larger scope for his abilities, and his friends wish him success. Milo Whittaker, who has acted as bookkeeper for several years, will become business manager of the *Patriot*.

THE Dayton *Evening Press*, a new one-cent paper, has made its appearance at Dayton, Ohio, published by the Ohio Printing and Publishing Company, F. J. Wendell, general manager. The paper is an eight-column folio. It will be independent in politics. Mr. Wendell was a few years ago principal owner and manager of the Dayton *Evening Herald*, and is now in the newspaper business both in Columbus and Fort Wayne, besides the new venture here. The *Liberator* (prohibition weekly) is published from the *Press* office, the *Liberator* people having a large interest in the new daily, and machines will be put in in the near future.

RECENT INCORPORATIONS.

Below is given a list of corporations, chartered recently, to do business in the line of printing and allied trades, with capital stock of each.

California.—Union Lithograph Co., San Francisco; \$51,000; lithographing, printing, binding, publishing; dealing in real and personal property. Union Photo-engraving and Electrotyping Co., San Francisco; \$20,000; engraving, etching, electrotyping and stereotyping in all branches.

Colorado.—Celt Publishing Co., Denver; \$100,000; to purchase and publish the Rocky Mountain *Celt* newspaper, etc. Denver Advertising & Stamp Vending Co., Denver; \$35,000; manufacturing and operating coin-operated distributors and distributing all kinds of advertising matter, etc. Elgan Bank Note Co., Denver; \$20,000; carry on a general engraving, printing and lithographing business; also deal in books and stationery, etc. Gibson Engraving Co., Denver; \$10,000; a general engraving business, also the printing and production of engravings.

Illinois.—John Blegen Company, Chicago; \$10,000; general steamship and railway passage and commission business; publish books, periodicals, etc., in connection therewith. Chicago Builder & Trader Co., Chicago; \$1,000; publish a journal. Chicago Clinical Review Publishing Co., Chicago; \$6,000; general publishing business and medical journal. Columbia Printing Co., Chicago; \$3,000; general printing business. Noble M. Eberhart Printing Co., Chicago; \$30,000; general printing business. Lotus

Publishing Co., Chicago; \$15,000; manufacture, publish, buy and sell books and periodicals. Polyglot Book Co., Chicago; \$50,000; general publishing business and language school. Rock Island Printing & Publishing Co., Rock Island; \$2,500; general printing and newspaper business. University of Chicago Press, Chicago; \$100,000; general printing, lithographing, bookbinding and selling, etc., etc., business. Vandercook Engraving & Publishing Co., Chicago; \$50,000; general engraving, electro and stereotyping, printing and publishing business. James H. Winship Co., Chicago; \$2,500; general printing business.

Indiana.—Clause Printing Press Co., Elkhart; \$100,000; manufacture and sale of printing presses and all other kinds of machines, machinery, tools, implements and appliances, to do all work and things necessary and pertaining to said business, and to purchase and hold real estate. Industrial Printing and Publishing Co. of Indianapolis, Indianapolis; \$1,500; printing and publishing a weekly newspaper to advocate the welfare and interest of the laboring people of Indiana and those engaged for hire, and also to do all kinds of job printing.

Maine.—Everett Press Co., Portland; \$100,000; carrying on a general printing, engraving and publishing business. E. W. Walker Co., Portland; \$100,000; to carry on a general printing and publishing business.

Minnesota.—Northwestern Photo-Engraving Co., Minneapolis; \$15,000; manufacture and produce cuts and engravings, and doing a general business in photo-engraving, phototyping, electrotyping, zinc and copper etching, illustrating and publishing.

Montana.—Standard Manufacturing and Printing Co., Butte; \$10,000; carry on a job printing business and book bindery; manufacture, buy and sell all kinds of rubber stamps, seals, stencils and house numbers; dealing in stationery and advertising novelties; doing a general engraving business.

Michigan.—Foundry Publishing Co., Detroit; \$5,000; general printing and publishing. Grand Rapids *Democrat*, Grand Rapids; \$100,000; printing and publishing. Courier-Star Co., Jackson; \$10,000; printing and publishing. Whitehall Silver and Brass Manufacturing Co., Whitehall; \$10,000; general silver and brass work in making stamps, casts and electrotyping.

Missouri.—E. T. Jett Book and News Co., St. Louis; \$5,000; publication and sale of books, periodicals, etc.

New Jersey.—American Sports Publishing Co., Jersey City; \$25,000; to print, publish, sell, distribute and issue newspapers, etc. Tait's Sons & Co., Jersey City; \$150,000; to manufacture, print, publish, buy, sell and deal in books, etc. Times Publishing Co., New Brunswick; \$6,000; the publishing and selling of newspapers, etc. American Law Digest & Legal Directory Co., Newark; \$25,000; to manufacture, sell and deal in, print and publish books, etc. Kittredge Co., Newark; \$50,000; manufacturing, printing and selling books and pamphlets, etc.

New York.—Oppenheimer Publishing & Printing Co., College Point; \$15,000; publishing, book and job printing. Practitioners' Monthly Publishing Co., Kingston; \$2,000; publishing a medical journal. Lithographic Zinc Plate and Transfer Paper Co., New York city; \$30,000; import, manufacture and sell lithographic zinc printing plates, transfer paper, etc. Rensta Popular Publishing Co., New York; \$15,000; printing, publishing and selling papers. Trade News Publishing Co. of New York, New York city; \$20,000; to publish a trade paper. Courier Publishing Co., Ogdensburg; \$5,000; printing and publishing books, papers, etc.

Nebraska.—Tribune Publishing Co., Crawford; \$5,000; to publish a newspaper and do job printing. Hay Springs Publishing Co., Hay Springs; \$800; printing and publishing newspaper and doing general job-work. Klepp & Bartlett Co., Omaha; \$30,000; printing, binding and lithographing.

Ohio.—Alliance Printing Co., Alliance; \$15,000; printing and publishing newspapers and general printing business. Cincinnati Daily Tribune Co., Cincinnati; \$200,000; printing and publishing the Cincinnati *Daily Tribune*, and doing general printing business. Clark, Britton & Wright Co., Cleveland; \$20,000; printing and publishing. Cuyahoga County Atlas Co., Cleveland; \$1,600; lithographing, printing, binding, publishing and dealing in maps and atlases, etc.

South Carolina.—Southern Stamp and Publishing Co., Charleston; \$1,000; to buy, sell and exchange of nationalities, etc; publishing two periodicals. Times Publishing Co., Aiken; \$2,000; general publishing and newspaper business.

Virginia.—Rotary Printing and Duplicating Co., Alexandria; \$500,000; printing; duplicating machines and patents therefor.

Washington.—Mining Review Publishing Co., Spokane; \$1,200; own, control and publish *Northwest Mining Review*, and to conduct a general printing business. Western Blank Book Co., Tacoma; \$20,000; general blank book making, book binding and printing business, and general stationery business. Western Lithographing Co., Tacoma; \$20,000; lithographing in all branches; dealing in blank books, stationery and general merchandise.

Wisconsin.—Wisconsin Historical Publishing Co., Fond du Lac; \$10,000; publishing a history of Wisconsin, etc. Family Friend Publishing Co., Janesville; \$50,000; printing and publishing. Wisconsin Staats Zeitung Co., Madison; \$1,800; printing and publishing. Meisenheimer Printing Co., Milwaukee; \$15,000; printing and publishing. Hallock-Harmon Leader Co., Superior; \$7,500; printing and publishing.

THE INLAND PRINTER.



MAGNOLIA AVENUE, GRANITE, MONTANA.

The famous Granite Silver Mine in the background.

Engraved by
BROOKHUIS BROS. & CO.,
175 Monroe Street,
Chicago.

(See the other side.)

THE INLAND PRINTER.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 1875.



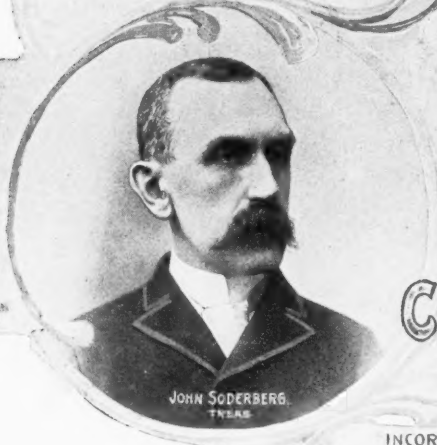
BLOMGREN BROS. & CO.

ELECTROTYPERS,
PHOTO. ZINC AND WOOD
ENGRAVING.



MONROE
ST.

CHICAGO.



INCORPORATED MARCH 1890.

POSITIONS WANTED AND HELP NEEDED.

Owing to the lack of a proper understanding of our offer made in the October number in reference to positions, but few have as yet responded, or prefer to go into the paper under the regular want heading. For this reason we give in this issue the matter somewhat differently from the way we propose to arrange later on, and those placing their names with us will understand that this plan may be modified next issue. Every letter received will have proper care, and as soon as the opportunity offers, applicants will be advised. The price of registration remains the same, 25 cents each insertion.

POSITIONS WANTED.

A 1.—Twenty-one years of age; now in newspaper office; wants position in large job printing office where he would have chance to work up; references given; will take small salary to start.

A 2.—Job printer in Moline, Illinois, desires jobwork in good office; prefer Chicago; six years' experience; twenty-seven years of age; can give references; temperate; not afraid to work; wages, \$15 per week.

A 3.—Wants position as foreman or superintendent of printing office; understands thoroughly railroad, catalogue, poster and commercial work; now employed as assistant superintendent over seventy men.

A 4.—First-class printer wants position; nine years in business; temperate; the South preferred.

A 5.—Steady, sober, reliable printer wants position; capable of producing tasty work; now in New York, where he has been seven years; getting \$2 or \$3 over the scale; wish situation in Chicago.

HELP WANTED.

A 6.—Wants rapid job compositor; need not be an artist, but a good man; work mainly ad-composition; will pay \$16; steady work; Grand Rapids, Michigan.

A 7.—Good job compositor to take foremanship of large office; must purchase \$1,000 worth of the stock; an excellent opportunity for right party; Detroit, Michigan.

A 8.—Want an all-around printer; temperate; must be able to do artistic work; Lexington, Kentucky.

A 9.—Want an all-around job printer for a medium country office in Michigan; cylinder (steam), two jobbers, plenty of type and fixtures; with help on presswork.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

If you want a 14 by 25 Nonpareil press, in good condition, at a great bargain, write the Prouty Company, 204 Dearborn street, Chicago.

MOUNT CLEMENS, MICHIGAN.

The Chicago, Detroit & Mount Clemens Pullman Sleeping and Dining Car Line provides an elegant buffet Pullman sleeping car which leaves Chicago daily at 8:15 P.M., running from Chicago to Mount Clemens without change, via Detroit, by the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway. A nice lunch can be had on application to the porter of this car before arrival at Detroit or Mount Clemens. Arriving at Detroit 7:45 A.M., Mount Clemens, 8:50 A.M. Saturday sleeper to Detroit only. Returning, sleeper leaves Mount Clemens daily, except Sundays, at 5:21 P.M. Leaves Detroit daily, at 8:45 P.M., arriving at Chicago 8:00 A.M. No other line offers equal advantages. All others require long omnibus transfer in Detroit.

THE DUPLEX COLOR DISC.

The Duplex Disc Company write us as follows in reply to some inquiries regarding the merits and success of their specialty: "We could give testimonials from several hundred of the leading printers of the United States, in which they all praise it. One large firm in Boston a short time ago wrote us inquiring the price of the disc, at the same time mentioning what press they desired to use it on, but gave no order, simply asking the price. We presumed on that letter and took the privilege of sending the disc to them on trial, explaining at the time that we desired to have them try it. This comparison, at the time the price was mentioned, is far better than to see the figures in cold type. Two weeks after we received a letter from them inclosing check in payment of the disc, at the same time thanking us for having sent it, as it not only did all that we

2-6

claimed for it, but far more than they expected. This illustrates your question fully. It is the opinion of all who have given it an intelligent trial. Another case we have in mind of two parties in another city, in the same building, ordered the disc at the same time; number one wrote us that he could not use the disc, at the same time telling us where the trouble was. We explained that away, and he wrote us the second time asking another point, which we made clear also. The third letter that we received from him reads thus: 'The disc is now O. K. . . . I consider the Duplex Color Disc for jobbers one of the best and most time-saving and money-making appliances yet put upon the market.' Number two of the above wrote us that he could not make it work, and that it was only good for amateurs; so you see what we have to contend with. Such men are a good deal like the Irishman when he went to vote the first time under the Australian system; not being able to read or write, yet too vain to admit it, he asked the judge to instruct him, and met this query: 'Can you read and write?' 'Yis,' came the ready response. 'Then you will have to abide by the rules printed there,' 'I have read them and can't understand them,' was Pat's reply, and he left the polls and was heard to mutter, 'It's a quare counthry where an intilligint man can't vote because he don't know how.'"

THE J. HARPER BONNELL COMPANY.

We direct the attention of the trade to the advertisement of J. Harper Bonnell Company, ink makers, 11 Vandewater street, New York, on page 177 of this issue. This firm is still doing a large business, and the demand for their news, fine cut and job inks has increased so rapidly that they have been compelled to carry a full stock of all grades in Chicago. Their office in that city is located at 21 Quincy street, in the Bort building, and Mr. Edward Hanff is the Chicago manager. Newspaper publishers and printers will please make a note of the number of large firms in Chicago who are using their inks, as shown in the advertisement. The letter from Mrs. Frank Leslie is a very high indorsement of the inks manufactured by this firm. Orders for black or colored inks will have prompt attention whether sent to the New York office or the western branch.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS.

We will receive special want advertisements for THE INLAND PRINTER at a uniform price of 25 cents per line, ten words to the line. Price invariably the same whether one or more insertions are taken, and cash to accompany the order. The magazine is issued promptly on the 5th of each month, and no want advertisements for any issue can be received later than the 25th of the month preceding. Answers can be sent in our care, if desired. All letters received will be promptly forwarded to parties for whom intended without extra charge.

A GOOD JOB PRINTER of nine years' experience, who is steady and all right, wishes a position in the South. Address Box 64, Marshall, Michigan.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS, PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS—We publish a line of seasonable sheets which you can use to advantage; there is money in them for anyone with a little push and ability. "The Christmas Bells" and Artistic Almanac are now ready. For samples, address J. A. & R. A. REID, printers and publishers, Providence, Rhode Island.

ALL LIVE PRINTERS should have Bishop's "PRACTICAL PRINTER," 200 pages, \$1. Also his "DIAGRAMS OF IMPOSITION" and "PRINTERS' BOOK," price \$3, and "SPECIMENS OF JOB WORK," price \$2. Sold by H. G. Bishop, Box 13, Oneonta, N. Y., and by all type useful works ever published for printers. Indorsed by everyone.

EUREKAINE is the best preparation to reduce all kinds of printing and lithographic inks, making them work free and clear; prevents offset; has no equal for reducing tint inks; originated by a practical printer-pressman; directions how to make and use sent on receipt of \$1. WILL ESKEW, Quincy, Illinois.



HE apprentice in a printing office has to learn many things beside how to set type in a stick and to feed a press before he can become a good workman. He should be taught these things, but he very seldom is nowadays, and it is here that "THE PRINTER'S ART" is so valuable, besides being itself the handsomest work on printing ever issued. No ambitious job printer should be without it; 113 pages, in colors; paper, \$1; cloth, \$1.35. A. A. STEWART, Box 155, Salem, Mass. Specimen pages and circular for stamp.

FOR SALE—The only exclusive job office in Colorado Springs, with only two other printing offices in the city. The slickest little job outfit in Colorado, consisting of three Gordon presses, a two-horse electric motor, paper cutter, an elegant selection of job type, borders and everything necessary to make a perfect job office. Plant has been run one year, and commands a nice business. The present proprietor has other business which demands his entire attention, which is his reason for wishing to sell. Price, \$3,000, part on time to suit purchaser. Here is a snap for some live man. For further particulars address **THE ROYCE PRINTING HOUSE**, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

MANUCRIN is a little article which has been known to printers under various names, and used many years as being superior to nail brushes to wash hands; by mail, 10 cents; circulars free. **REDDALL MANUFACTURING CO.**, P. O. Box 451, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

PARTNER WANTED—A capable and successful practical printer and business man, with an experience of eighteen years in the printing business, wishes to form a partnership with a thoroughly reliable party (practical printer preferred) with a capital of \$2,000 to \$4,000 who can command a good trade in fine commercial and general jobwork, and who is capable of successfully looking after all outside details—leaving the inside management to undersigned. Location desired, city of 50,000 or more population; New England or New York preferred, or would go West in rightly located, growing place. Imperative that trade should be of the best (will not handle cheap work), that prices shall be remunerative, that party shall be a "hustler" and shall have the best of business recommendations. Address "GEORGE," care **INLAND PRINTER**.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING—Wanted, a man who understands thoroughly all branches of zinc and copper etching (negative making included), to take charge of a plant west of Chicago. An energetic and reliable man, who can practically demonstrate his fitness for the position, will be paid a fair salary and an excellent opportunity for future advancement. Address "HALF-TONE," care **INLAND PRINTER**.

PRESSMEN—The *Pressman's Manual* is the only work of its kind published; price, 50 cents; contents: hints on cylinder and platen presswork; how to make, use, and care for rollers; how to mix and use inks; how to bind books and make pads; simple methods whereby every printer can do his own stereotyping. Circular of contents mailed. **J. H. SERGEANT**, Box 258, Spring Valley, New York.

PRINTER WANTED—Competent job man to take foremanship of job office (incorporated company) employing eighteen printers; must invest \$1,000 in stock as evidence you mean business; rare chance for the right man; city of 250,000. Address "ATWATER," care **INLAND PRINTER**.

PRINTERS AND PRESSMEN—To be practicable and proficient in your business you should have a copy of our book, "How to Make all Kinds of Printing Inks and Their Varieties," also other valuable information. You could not learn the combination in a lifetime; with our book you can make any kind of black and colored printing inks. Price, \$5. Address **GEORGE W. SMALL & CO.**, 97 Tremont street, Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.

WANTED—I have listed for a short time one of the largest steam-power job offices in the state; cylinder and platen presses, point system type, modern dust-proof cases and cabinets, a growing trade and no soliciting necessary; this is the job department of an influential and established paper of 20,000 daily circulation, and controls corporation printing at lucrative figures. For further particulars address **E. G. PHILLIPS**, 1604 Arapahoe street, Denver, Colorado.

WANTED—A practical bookbinder to take half interest in a first-class bindery; plant new; situated in a thriving seaport city in Southern California, finest climate in the world; nice business established. Address "J. A. H.," care of **INLAND PRINTER**, Chicago.

WANTED TO SELL—Only paper in growing town of 1,000; sixth year; independent; income, \$2,000 year; price, \$1,300, includes \$400 accounts; \$75,000 improvements in town last year; sickness compels sale. Address **WRIGHT & BAHE**, Springfield, Minnesota.

WANTED—**JOB PRINTER**—A good all-around job printer, union or non-union; must be able to do a high grade of artistic work; rapid and sober; submit samples and state salary. **THE WILL S. MARSHALL PRINTING CO.**, Lexington, Kentucky.

WOOD TYPE—If wanting new styles or other sizes, get our latest sheets and catalogue; quality best, discount liberal. Try steel furniture for blanking out. **MORGANS & WILCOX**, Middletown, N. Y.

NEWSPAPER ARTIST

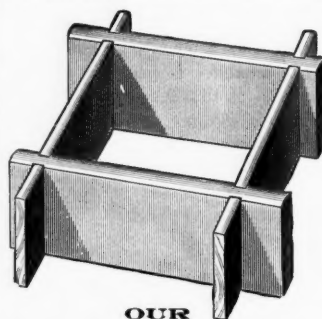
Pen-and-ink and chalk plate, wants a situation.

Address **H. VERN CLINE**, care **INLAND PRINTER**.

ION SANDERS MANAGER SEND FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES



SANDERS ENGRAVING CO.
PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.
 HALF-TONE
 ZINC ETCHERS
 400 & 402 N. THIRD ST.
 ST. LOUIS, MO.



Strong Slat Cases.

BEST IN THE WORLD.

The Cut shows the
 LOCK IN THE SLATS.
 Send for a Catalogue.

WOOD TYPE

IS CUT—NOT PRESSED.

HEBER WELLS,
 8 SPRUCE STREET,
 NEW YORK.

YOU SHOULD BUY AN

♦♦♦♦ **ELITE RULE BENDER**

THE CHEAPEST AND HANDIEST TOOL ON THE MARKET.
 WILL BEND RULE ANY SHAPE YOU WISH.

ELITE MANUFACTURING CO.,

Post Paid, \$2.00.

..... Marshall, Mich.

PATENTS.

Patents, Caveats and Trade Marks procured, Rejected Applications Revived and Prosecuted. All business before the U. S. Patent Office promptly attended to for moderate fees, and no charge made unless Patent is secured. Send for "INVENTOR'S GUIDE."

FRANKLIN H. HOUGH, Washington, D. C.



**THE DURANT
 STANDARD**

COUNTERS

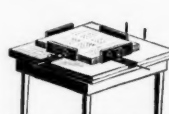
Send for Catalogue to **W. N. DURANT**, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

SECOND-HAND PRINTING PRESSES

In thorough repair, at our Works, for sale
 VERY LOW.

DUPLEX PRINTING PRESS CO.,

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



3 of Our PAPER JOGGERS
 4 are sold after giving first
 order. Evening Bars can
 be instantly removed.

OUR TWO FACED ALARM COUNTER
 Rings at any desired number. Set instantly
 with thumb screw. Made of Iron and Brass,
 only \$10.00.
R. A. HART & Co., Battle Creek, Mich.



\$2.00

BURKART'S METHOD OF STEREOTYPING

FOR COUNTRY OFFICES.

Requires No Outfit.

Is Simple and Practical.

Does as good work as any \$150 outfit.
 Any inexperienced printer can do the work.
 Has been in successful use for six years.

NO OUTFIT REQUIRED? CAN'T BE POSSIBLE!

But you already have the necessary material in your office, and Burkart's Method simply gives you plain, explicit instructions how to make use of that material for stereotyping, thus saving the unnecessary expense of a costly outfit. The necessary outfit, aside from the instructions, will not exceed \$1.50. Complete Instructions, \$2.00. Invariably cash with order.

CHAS. J. BURKART, MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA.

**Send for Calendar Specimens for
1893 to the Dickinson Electrotypes
Foundry, No. 150 Congress Street,
Boston, Mass.**

6 Point Lovell Border.
Type of De Vinne Series.

Send for a copy of **NEWS
PAPERS.**
A compact Specimen Pam-
phlet for Daily and Weekly Newspaper
Publishers, showing late Roman faces,
cut in steel by

**DICKINSON TYPE FOUNDRY,
150 Congress St., Boston.**

6 Point Wanamaker Border.
Type of Howland Series.

**We are ...
Being Constantly Undersold
By Cheap Type.**

We don't shake any. We must have
good prices for a good article. Enough
sensible printers appreciate the fact
to make us fairly prosperous and
always good natured. . . **TRY US!**

**Dickinson Type Foundry,
Congress St. Boston, Mass.**

9 Point Lovell Border.
Type of Erratick, Erratick Outline,
and Virile Series.

Send for Specimens of Initials, Head-
Tail Pieces, Bands, and Ornaments for
the Book and Job Printer, original with
Dickinson Electrotypes Foundry, . . .
. . . 150 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

9 Point Century Border.

Type of Cushing Series.

**Our Styles are fresh, hand-
some, durable and frequent. . .
Printers buy them, and encour-
age new efforts by paying us
fair prices.**

**DICKINSON TYPE FOUNDRY,
150 Congress St. Boston.**

6 Point Barta Border.

Type of Erratick Series.

\$4.05.

12-POINT ORNAMENTED, NO. 1,562.

30 a and 15 A 3 lb. 8 oz.

The Property which characterizes Capital, of Lending itself any
Number of times to Facilitate Production, does not appear to be Sufficiently Appreciated.



STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF STATE DEBTS. \$122,765.

\$5.35.

18-POINT ORNAMENTED, NO. 1,562.

25 a and 12 A 5 lb. 6 oz.

Invention of Paper. According to Varro, Paper was
First Invented after the Conquest of Egypt by Alexander the Great.

BRUCE'S SPECIMEN BOOK OF 1882.

\$6.95.

24-POINT ORNAMENTED, NO. 1,562.

20 a and 10 A 7 lb. 12 oz.

The Triumph of the Wise Man over Fortune.
Doctrine of the Stoics and Platonists Exemplified.

PROMISSORY NOTES. 1892.

\$11.25.

36-POINT ORNAMENTED, NO. 1,562.

15 a and 8 A 13 lb. 12 oz.

Opening for American Enterprise.
TRANSPORTATION, 1234.

\$8.25.

48-POINT ORNAMENTED, NO. 1,562.

5 a and 5 A 11 lb. 8 oz.

Commerce of the World.
POINT SYSTEM, 92.

\$2.65.

12-POINT GOTHIC EXTENDED, NO. 251.

15 a and 15 A 4 lb.

**The Steady and Rapid Advancement of
the Colonies of Australasia is interesting to Statisticians.
COMMERCE OF AUSTRALASIA. \$123,45.**



\$3.90.

18-POINT GOTHIC EXTENDED, NO. 251.

12 a and 12 A 6 lb. 8 oz.

**Special Imports and Exports of the
Countries of Europe and the United States.
CONSULAR REPORTS. 1892.**

\$5.35.

24-POINT GOTHIC EXTENDED, NO. 251.

10 a and 10 A 9 lb. 8 oz.

**Steam Communication.
Secure Life Assurance Policies.
MARINE ENGINES. 4567.**

\$8.80.

36-POINT GOTHIC EXTENDED, NO. 251.

8 a and 8 A 15 lb. 12 oz.

**Tools and Implements
THE MIKADO. 1892.**

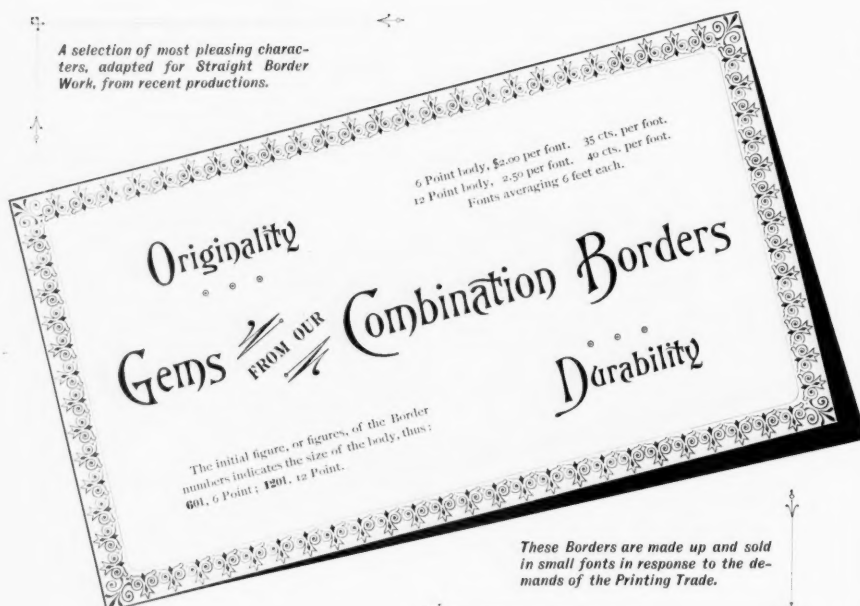
\$9.45.

48-POINT GOTHIC EXTENDED, NO. 251.

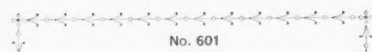
5 a and 5 A 17 lb. 8 oz.

**Central American
REPORT. \$84.**

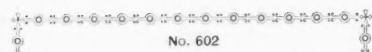
A selection of most pleasing characters, adapted for Straight Border Work, from recent productions.



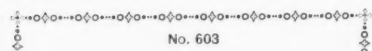
These Borders are made up and sold in small fonts in response to the demands of the Printing Trade.



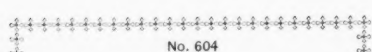
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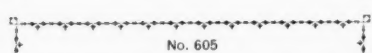
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No. 603



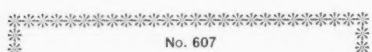
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No. 605



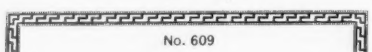
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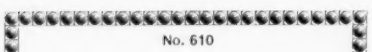
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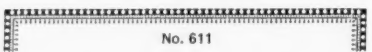
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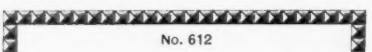
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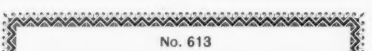
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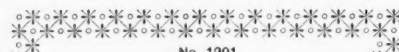
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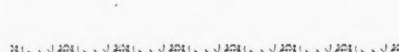
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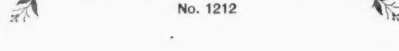
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No. 1201



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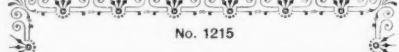
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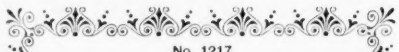
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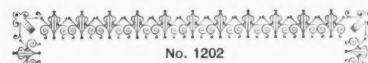
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No. 1211



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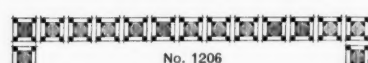
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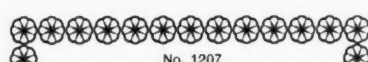
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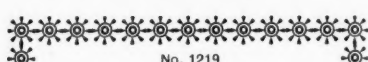
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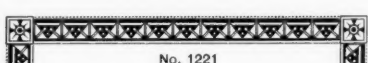
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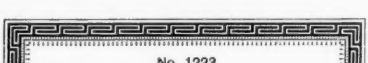
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No. 1222



No. 1223



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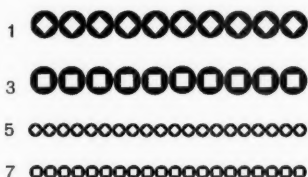
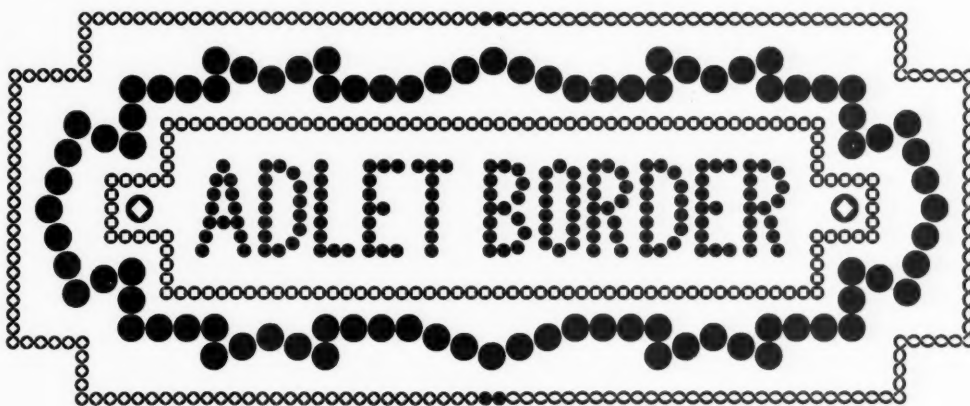
The MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co. { Nos. 606-614 Sansom Street, Philadelphia.
Western Branch: 328 and 330 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

A. D. FARMER AND SON

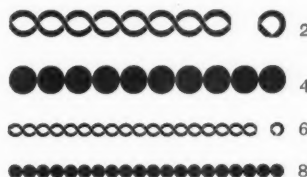
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THE GRAND MILITARY CELEBRATION

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Wonderous Fancy 1892*

36 a 18 A—\$3 00

18 POINT TYPAL.

HONORS FOR COLUMBUS

*Great Discoveries made Four Hundred Years ago
San Salvador 1492*

24 a 12 A—\$3 75

24 POINT TYPAL.

HANDSOME ITALICS

*Erection of the Columbus Statue
Honduras 580*

16 a 10 A—\$4 50

Chicago—Warehouse, 109 Quincy Street—Chas. B. Ross, Manager.



20 A 30 a

12 POINT FAIR (2 line Nonp.)

\$2 50

DRYQUICK PRINTING INK COMPANY**1234567890**

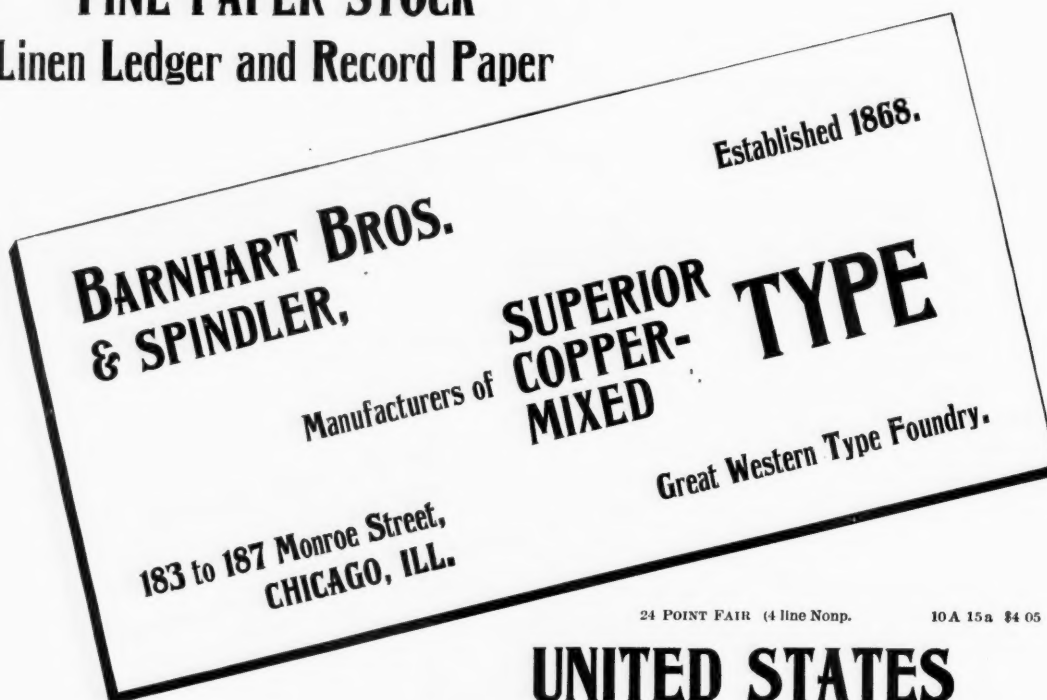
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12 A 25 a

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Linen Ledger and Record Paper



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10 A 15 a \$4 05

UNITED STATES
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6 A 10 a

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COMPLETE WITH FIGURES.

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The superior quality of our Inks will commend themselves, and the goods furnished are cheaper than you can purchase from others, giving a clean, sharp and black impression, so much desired by all publishers and printers.

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The Inks delivered by us will be fresh from the factory, and any shade of color will be supplied at the shortest possible notice.

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of J. H. Bonnell & Co., Limited.

Yours sincerely,

CHAS. M. MOORE.

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AND
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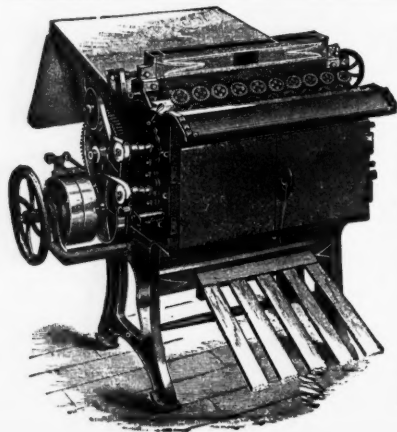


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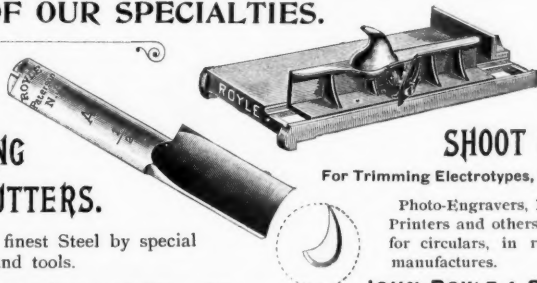
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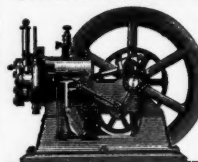
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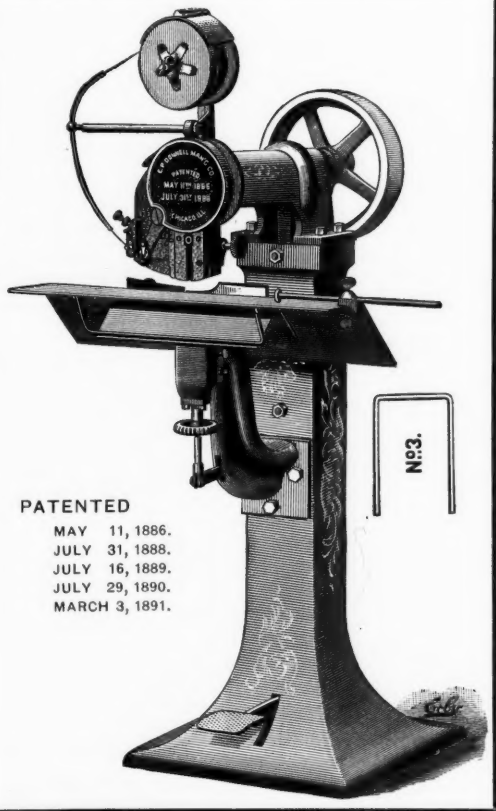
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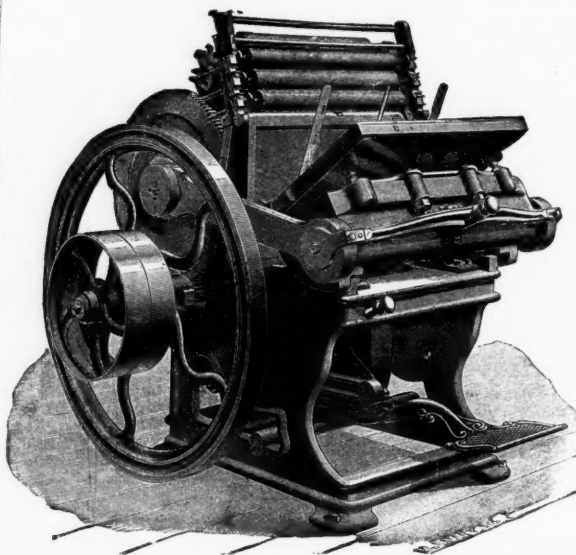
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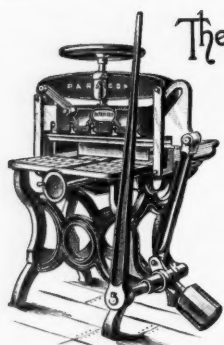
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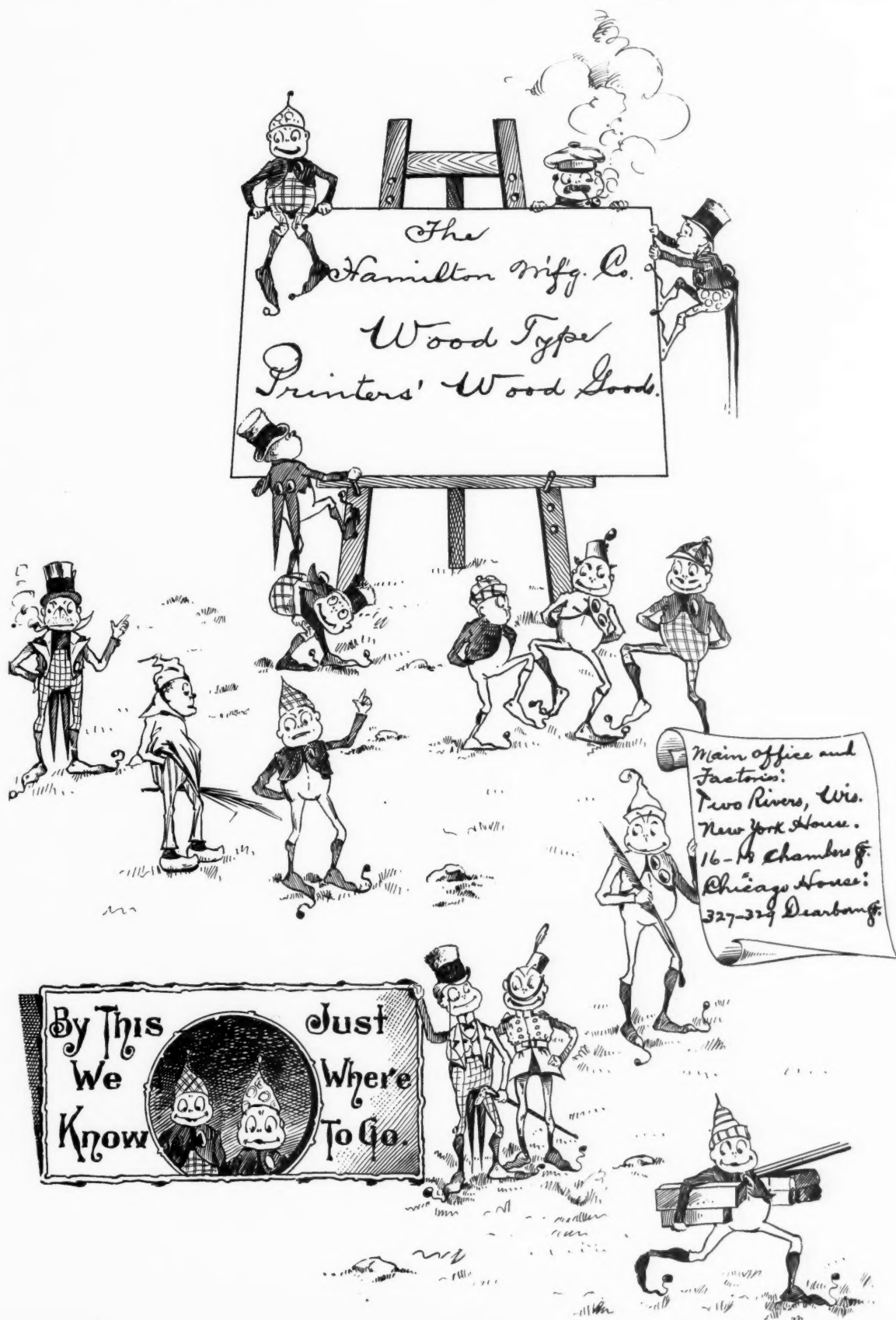
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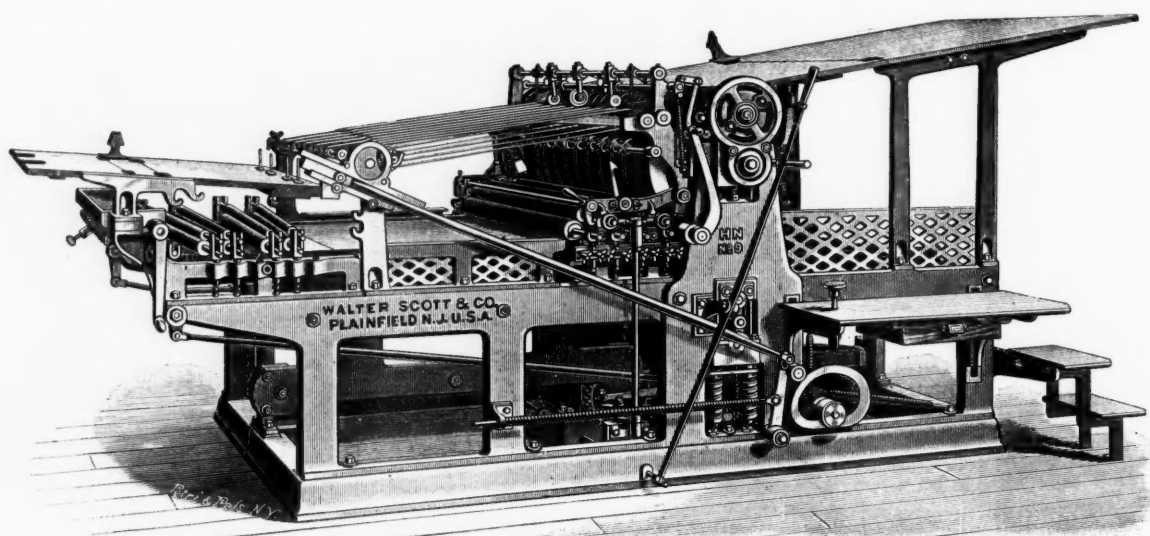
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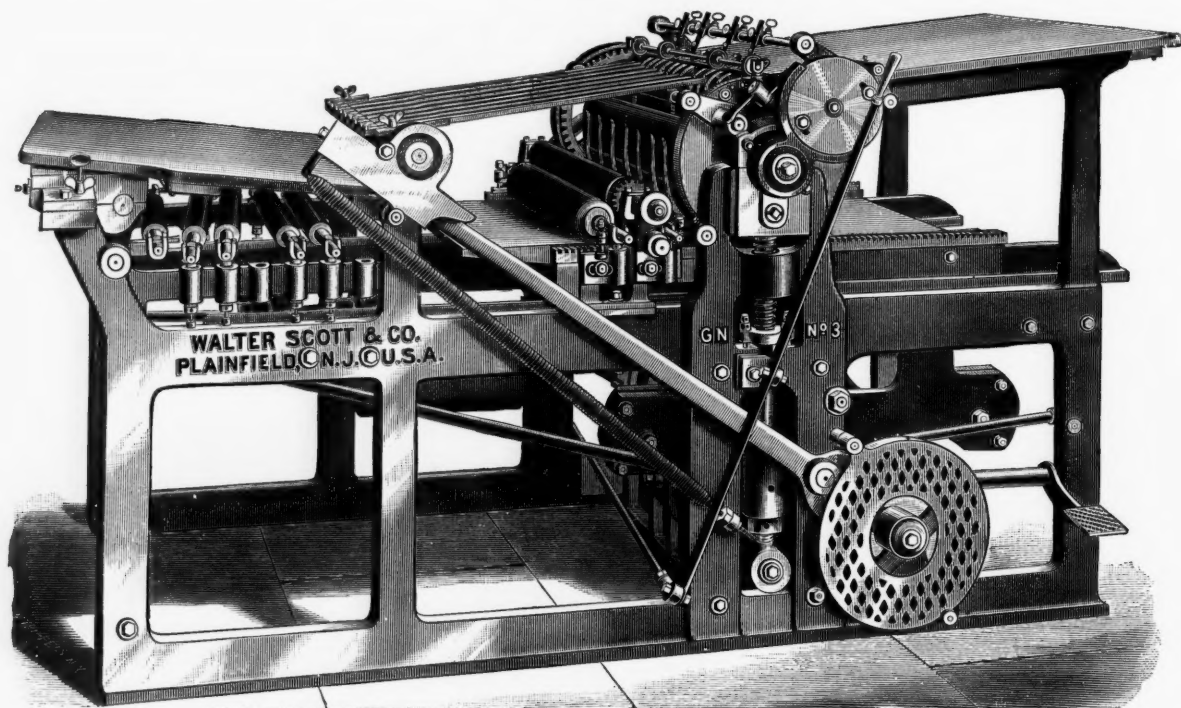
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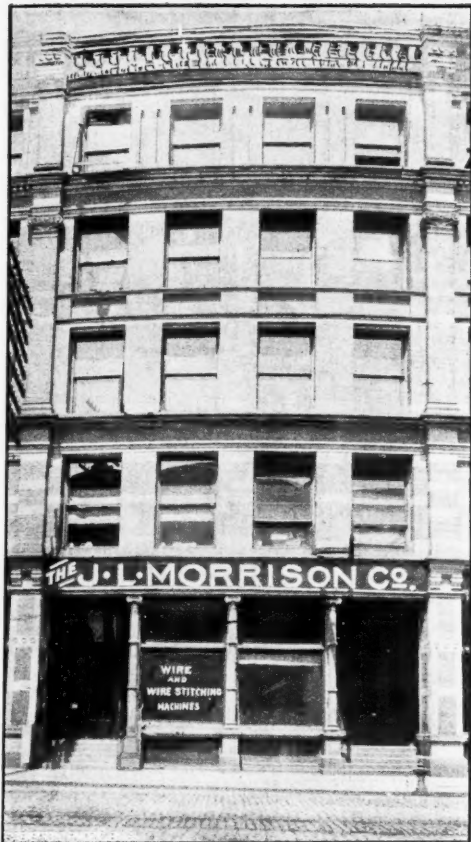
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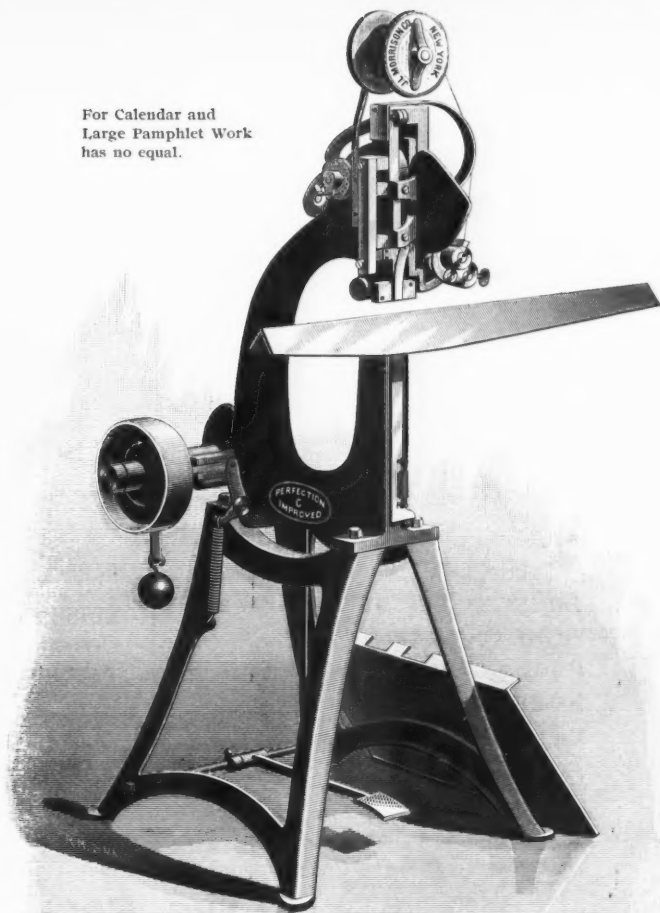
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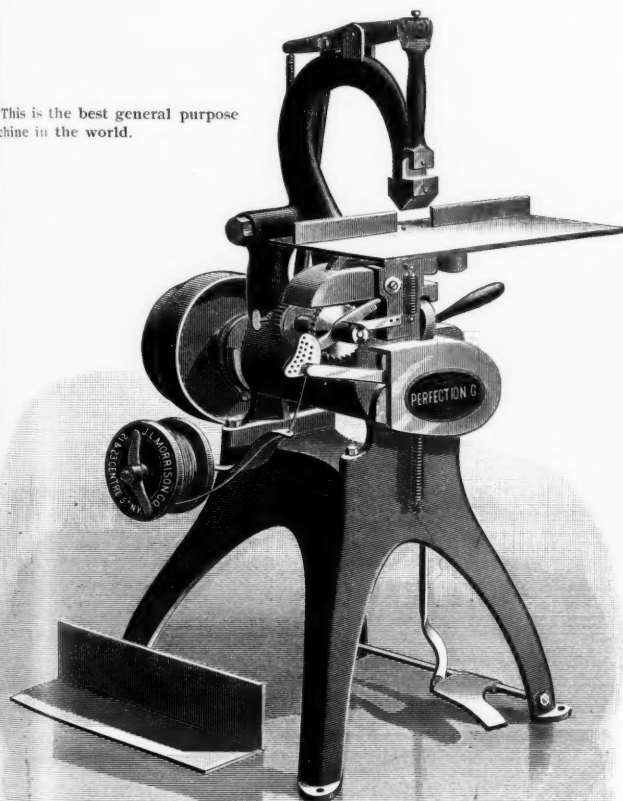


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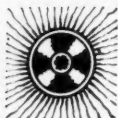
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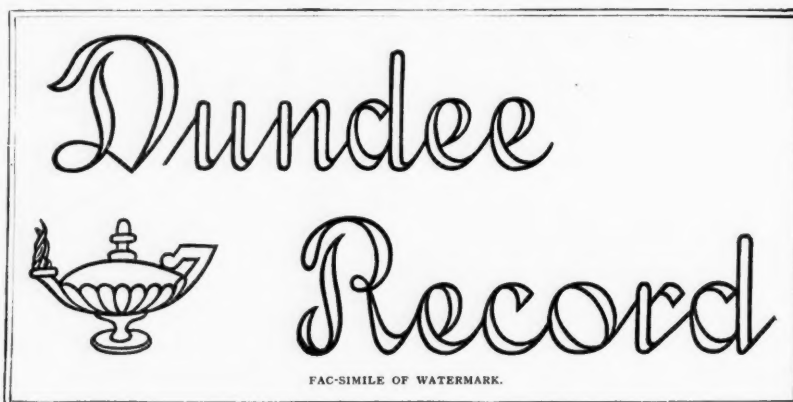
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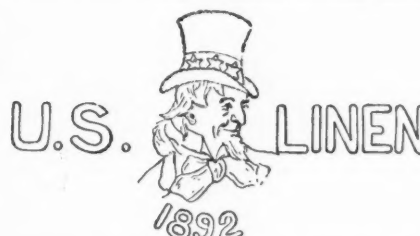
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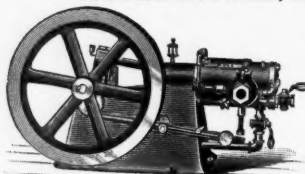
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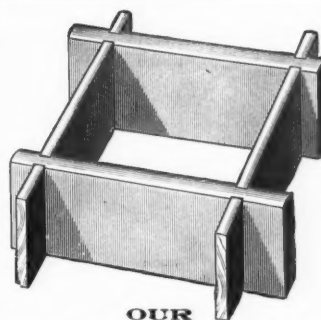
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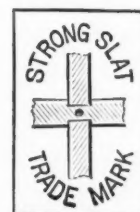
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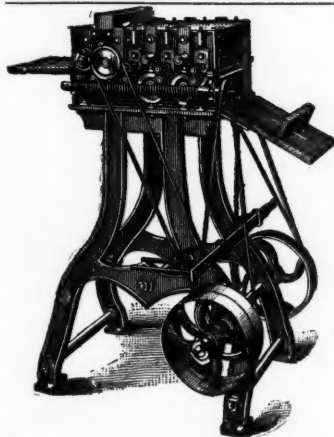


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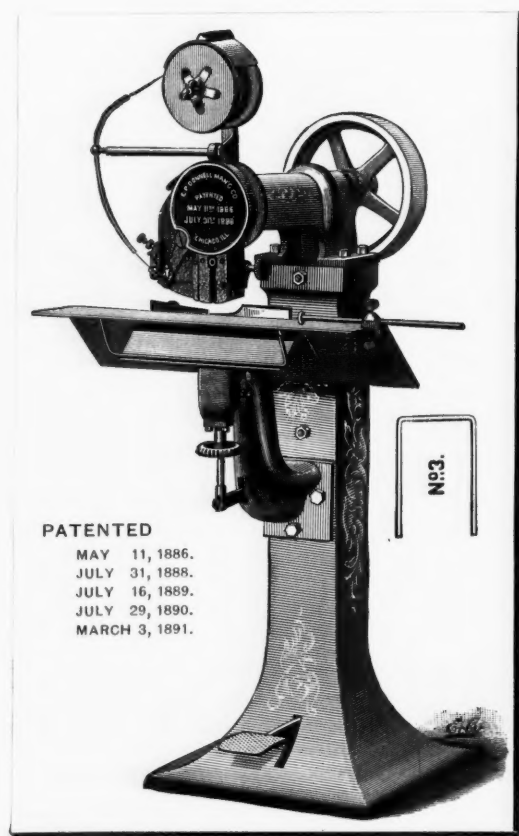
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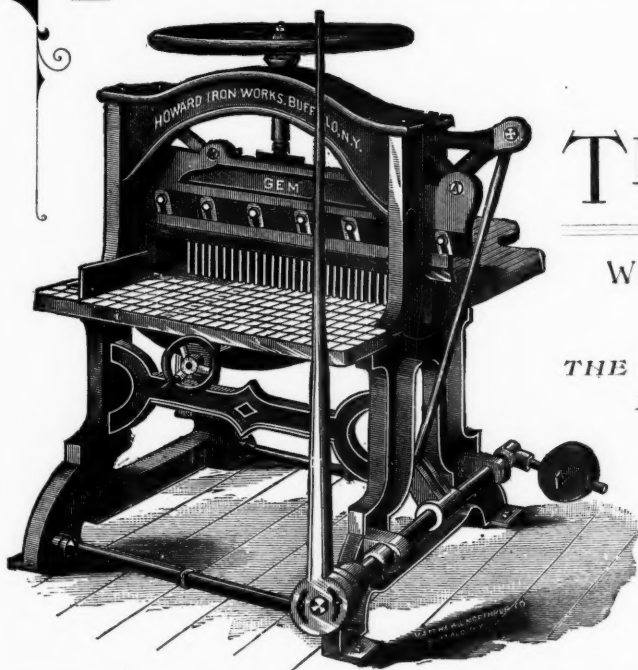
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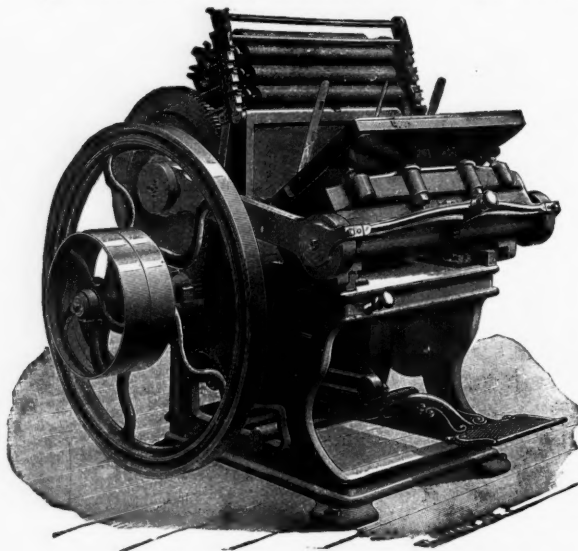
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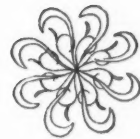
PERFORATOR

Has many points of
superiority
over other Machines.

Send for new Descriptive
Circular and Price List.

F.P. ROSBACK,
 MANUFACTURER,

Successor to ROSBACK & REED,
 37, 39, 41 South Canal St.,
 CHICAGO, ILL.



A solidly, concentratedly constructed printing machine, in whose manufacture these three considerations enter in their order:

Primarily: DURABILITY.

Secondarily: FINISH.

Lastly: PRICE.

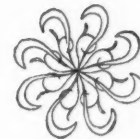
THE WHITLOCK PRESS

The foolish printer buys presses with exactly reverse considerations, and gets left. The wise printer buys a WHITLOCK, and gets a machine of

Unequaled Speed of Production,

Unrivalled Convenience of Operation,

Unmatched Durability.



THE WHITLOCK MACHINE CO.

MAIN OFFICE AND WORKS:

BIRMINGHAM, CONN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, 132 TIMES BLDG.

BOSTON OFFICE, 147 HIGH STREET.

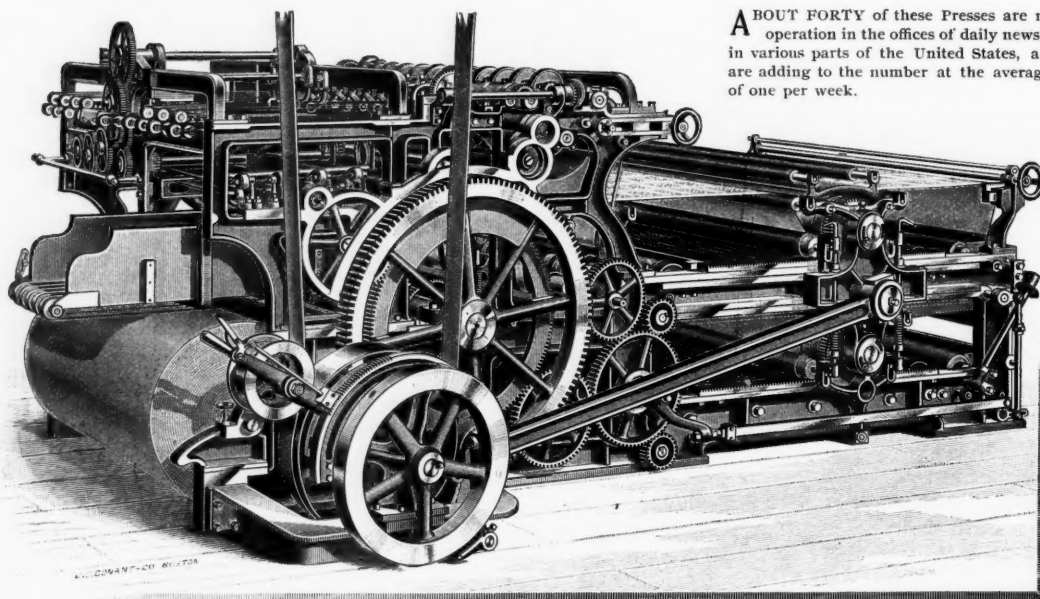
Represented in Chicago by H. H. LATHAM, 304 Dearborn St.

THE COX DUPLEX

PERFECTING PRESS AND

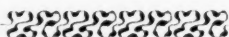
FOLDING MACHINE.

Delivers 3,500 to 4,500 perfect papers, folded, per hour, either FOUR, SIX or EIGHT pages, from flat beds and ordinary type forms.



ABOUT FORTY of these Presses are now in operation in the offices of daily newspapers in various parts of the United States, and we are adding to the number at the average rate of one per week.

THE DUPLEX PRESS will print and fold, with equal speed, either a FOUR, SIX or EIGHT page paper, WITHOUT ANY ADJUSTMENT.



Among those which have been in use the longest—from six to eighteen months—and which are most conveniently located for the inspection of parties residing in different sections of the country are the following :

HOME NEWS,	- - -	New Brunswick, N. J.	REPOSITORY,	- - -	Canton, Ohio.
SENTINEL,	- - -	Ansonia, Conn.	NEWS,	- - -	Elgin, Ill.
PALLADIUM,	- - -	New Haven, Conn.	JOURNAL,	- - -	Evansville, Ind.
COMMERCIAL BULLETIN,	- -	New York City.	AMERIKA,	- - -	St. Louis, Mo.
TIMES,	- - -	Chester, Pa.	GAZETTE,	- - -	Cedar Rapids, Ia.

We refer those interested to any of the publishers using our press. Circulars and any information in regard to this press will be promptly forwarded upon application. Correspondence invited. Address,

THE DUPLEX PRINTING PRESS CO.,

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

SANBORN'S COMBINED ARCH AND ROD PRESSES

FOR EMBOSsing, INKING AND SMASHING.

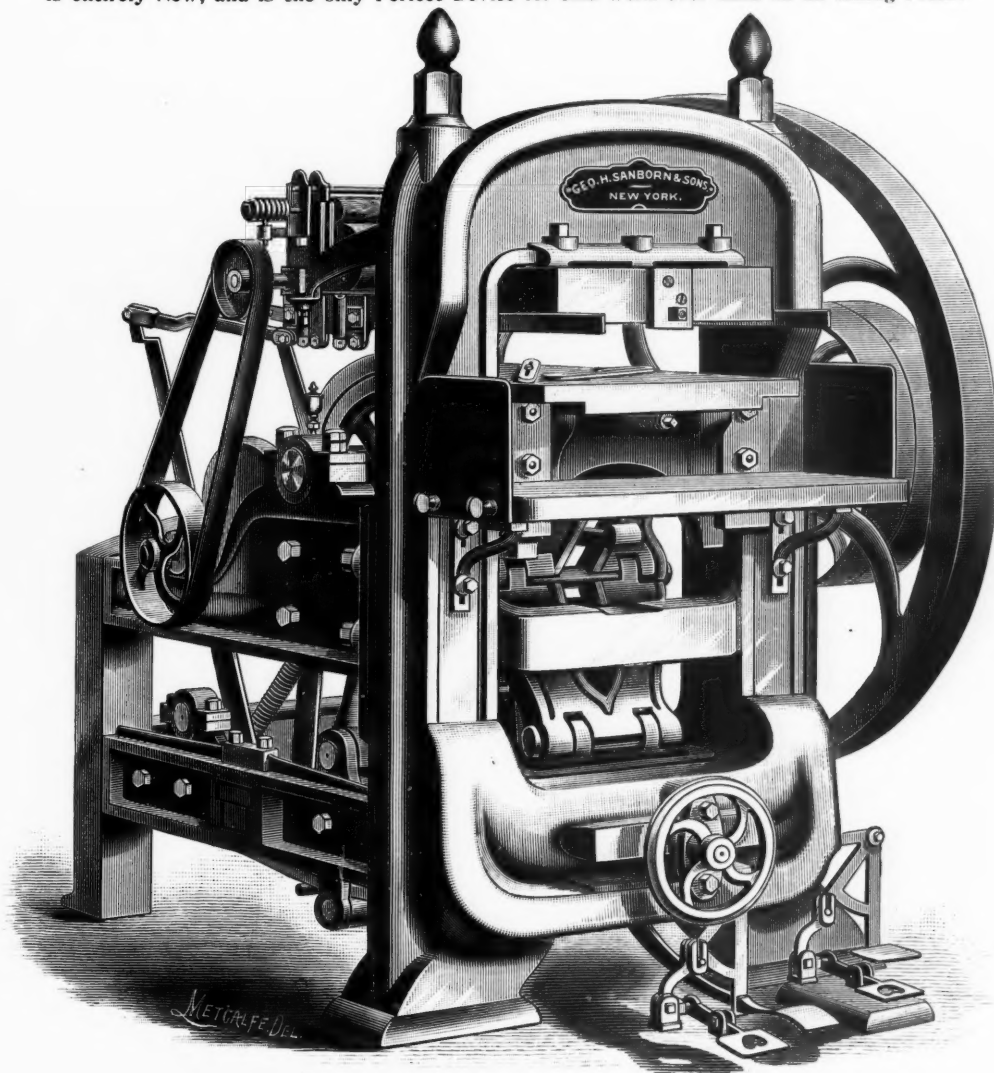
ARE USED BY THE BEST BOOKBINDERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

OUR MULTIPLE COLOR ATTACHMENT

(PATENT APPLIED FOR)

.. FOR · BLENDING · ANY · NUMBER · OF · COLORS · AT · ONE · TIME ..

Is entirely New, and is the only Perfect Device for this work ever used on an Inking Press.



SANBORN'S No. 12 EMBOSsing AND INKING PRESS (In Operation at our Warerooms).

The Largest Stock in the World of Paper Cutting Machines and Bookbinders' Machinery

CAN BE SEEN AT OUR MAMMOTH WAREROOMS,

42 & 44 WEST MONROE ST., NEAR UNION DEPOT,
.... CHICAGO

GEO. H. SANBORN & SONS.

ON TWO ONLY.

To build up a successful business, a printer needs only two qualities. He can use a dozen, but he can *do it* on only two. They are INTELLIGENCE and COURAGE.

Ten printers have intelligence and no courage where one has courage and no intelligence. Courage is really the printer's desideratum.

The Rubicon, on whose brink there are thousands of printers now standing shivering, is the purchase of a new high-speed press. It doesn't require much courage to cross this stream if you set about it right. The man who ate the first oyster took terrible chances compared to those you need to take.

Just simply investigate. Find out who are using Cottrell Presses and how much money they are making on them. We are well satisfied to leave the whole affair in your hands at this point.

But do investigate.

C. B. COTTRELL & SONS,

8 Spruce Street, New York.

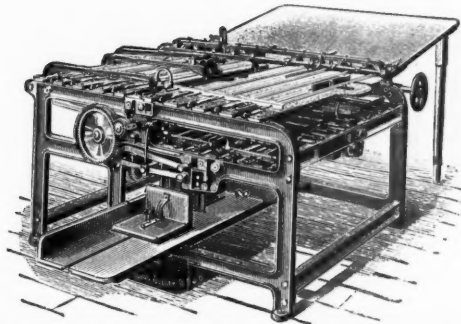
319 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

174 Fort Hill Sq., Boston, Mass.

D. H. CHAMPLIN,

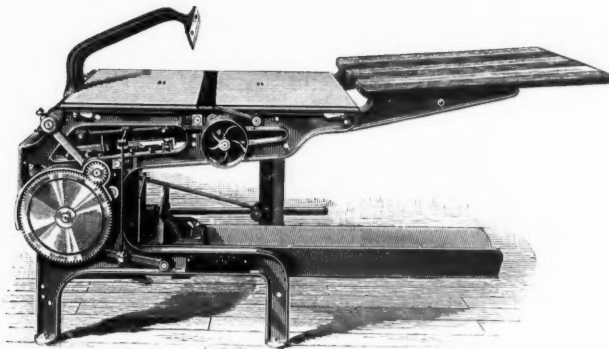
Western Manager.

The Brown



THREE AND FOUR-FOLD NEWSPAPER FOLDER WITH PASTER AND TRIMMER

Folding Machines



NEW THREE-FOLD "POINT" BOOK FOLDER

OVER THREE HUNDRED DIFFERENT SIZES AND STYLES
MANUFACTURED.

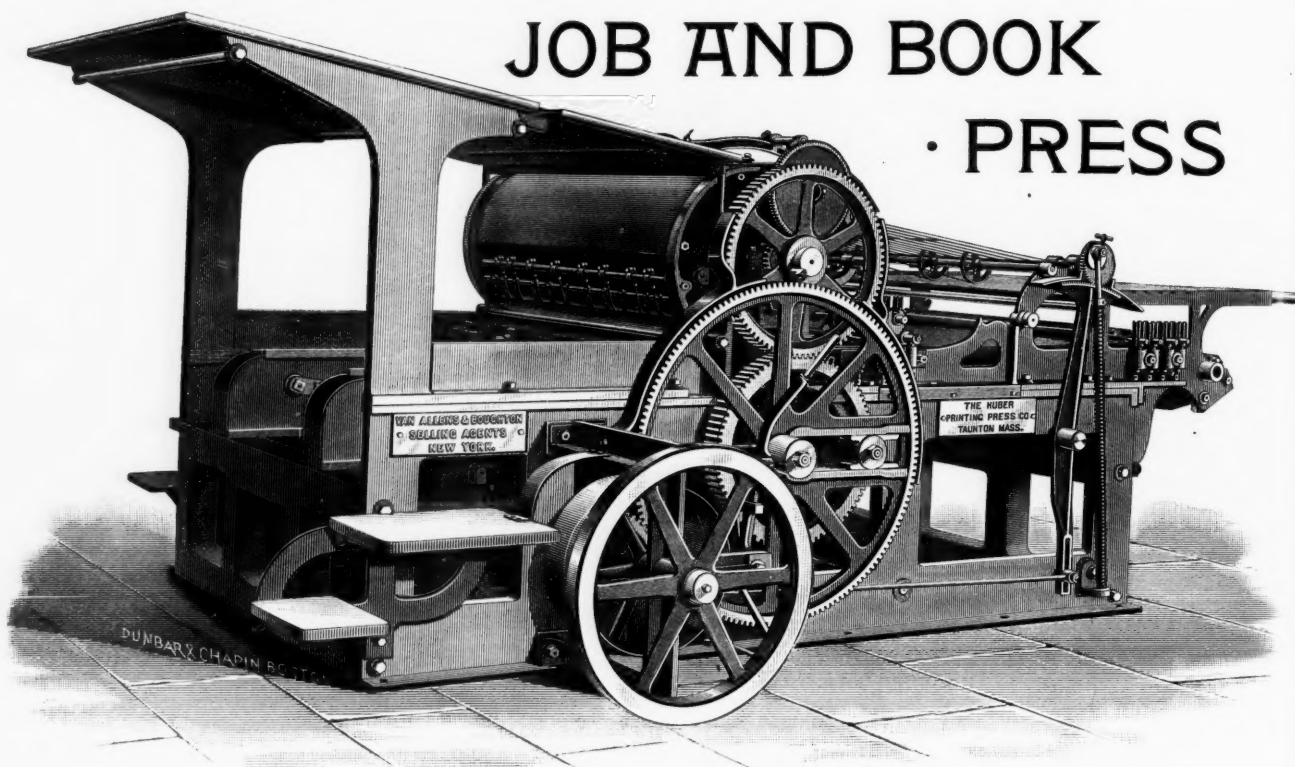


Brown Folding Machine Co.

ERIE, PA., U. S. A.

WE STAND ON MERIT ALONE.

THE HUBER CRANK MOVEMENT IMPROVED TWO-REVOLUTION JOB AND BOOK PRESS



Double Rolling. Single End. Six Four-Inch Face Tracks. Box Frame. No Springs. Front or Back Delivery.

UNEQUALED BY ANY TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS IN IMPRESSION, REGISTER,
DISTRIBUTION, SPEED AND LIFE.

The Huber Presses are used by the representative houses of this country, who will substantiate all we claim for them. Send for descriptive circulars of our Sheet Perfecting Book Press, Two-Color Press, Two-Revolution Job and Book "Crank Movement" Press, Two-Revolution Job and Book "Air-Spring" Press, and Two-Revolution "Mustang" Rapid Jobber "Crank Movement."

SIZES.				DIMENSIONS, WEIGHT AND SPEED.					
NO.	ROLLERS COVERING ENTIRE FORM.	BED INSIDE BEARERS.	MATTER.	NO.	LENGTH OVER ALL.	WIDTH OVER ALL.	HEIGHT OVER ALL.	WEIGHT BOXED.	SPEED.
1	4	44 x 60 in.	40½ x 56 in.	1	4-roller	15 ft.	9 ft. 3 in.	6 ft. 4 in.	About 8½ tons.
1	3	48 x 60 in.	44½ x 56 in.	1	3-roller	15 ft. 8 in.	9 ft. 3 in.	6 ft. 4 in.	" 9 "
1½	4	37 x 57 in.	34 x 54 in.	1½	4-roller	13 ft. 6 in.	8 ft. 7 in.	5 ft. 5 in.	" 7½ "
1½	3	41 x 57 in.	38 x 54 in.	1½	3-roller	14 ft. 2 in.	8 ft. 7 in.	5 ft. 5 in.	" 8 "
2	4	37½ x 52 in.	34 x 48 in.	2	4-roller	13 ft. 6 in.	8 ft. 7 in.	5 ft. 5 in.	" 7 "
2	3	41½ x 52 in.	38 x 48 in.	2	3-roller	14 ft. 2 in.	8 ft. 7 in.	5 ft. 5 in.	" 7½ "

We furnish with Press—Counter Shaft, Hangers, Cone Pulleys, Driving Pulleys, two sets of Roller Stocks, Wrenches, Boxing and Shipping.

VAN ALLENS & BOUGHTON,

59 Ann St. and 17 to 23 Rose St., NEW YORK.

No. 256 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

H. W. THORNTON, Western Manager.

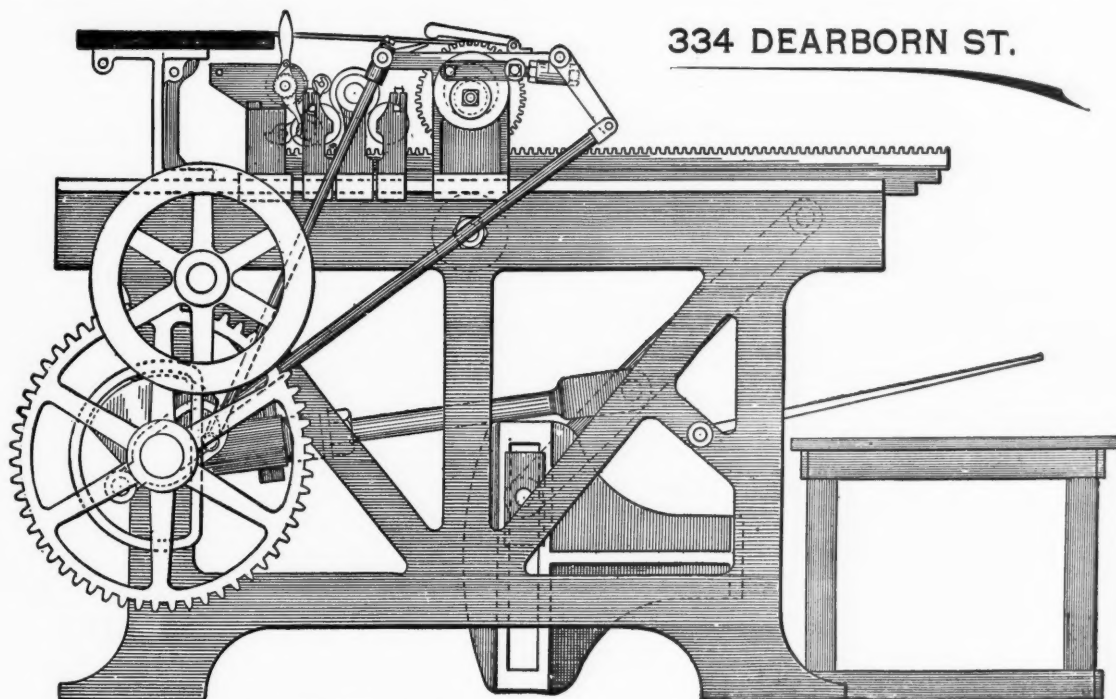
AMERICAN CYLINDER PRINTING PRESSES

Built by ROBERT TARRANT, 52 Illinois St.

... SOLELY FOR ...

THE PROUTY COMPANY

334 DEARBORN ST.



AMERICAN CYCLONE,	size of sheet,	10 x 12
AMERICAN PONY,	" "	18 x 24
AMERICAN { Book and	" "	24 x 36
News,	" "	30 x 44
AMERICAN PERFECTING PRESSES, Built to Order.			
AMERICAN PHOTO-GRAVURE PRESSES, Built to Order.			

All the sizes are made with steam fixtures. The Trip, or impression Throw-Off, is operated with the foot. The delivery of the sheet is without tapes, pulleys or extra cylinder and grippers, and with the clean side of the sheet next to the flyers. The Register is so perfect that the same sheet can be printed repeatedly on the same form without the slightest blur. The Impression is so firm that a zinc or copper tympan can be used on fine work, if desired. Especial Distribution of the Ink is obtained by *duplex vibrators*; that is to say, the ink passes from the fountain over one vibrator with distributors, and is taken from this vibrator by an intermediate to the vibrator which carries the form rollers; there is no possible chance of raw ink reaching the form rollers. The Fountain is the best rack and screw undercut.

The American runs easily at a high rate of speed without jerk or jar. With our new single-lever motion no springs or air cushions are used.

Type-grinding is impossible. The presses are easily managed. Every part is made with special reference to great durability in constant use.

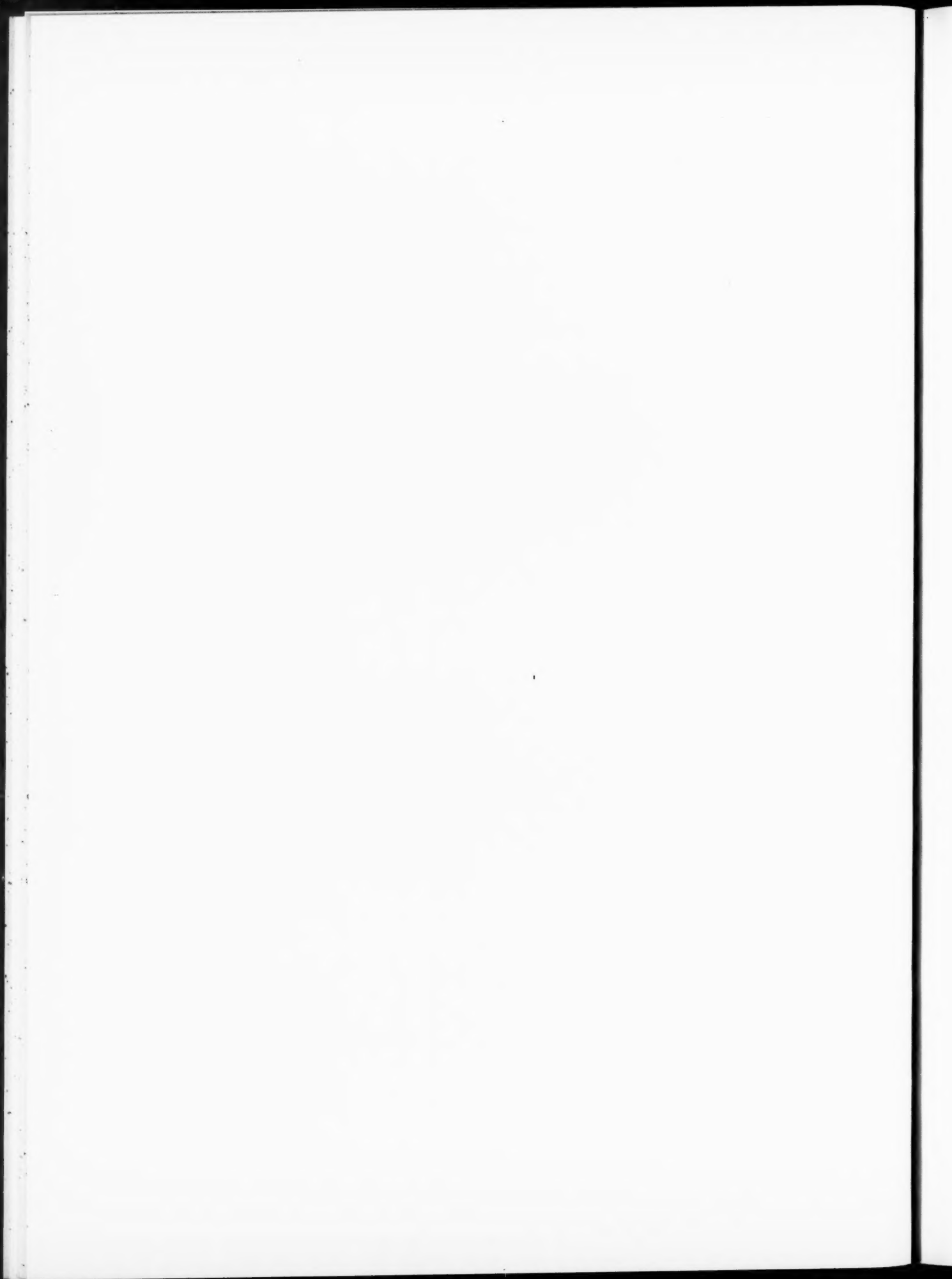
THE PROUTY COMPANY,

334 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, U. S. A.

This sheet was run twice, on the same form, on the AMERICAN CYLINDER PONY. The following gentlemen kindly permit the use of their names as reference:

DOUGLAS, REED & Co., (in whose office this sheet was printed.)
J. R. CUMMINGS, (formerly Mch. Supt. Am. Press Asso.)
A. H. MCQUILKIN, (Asso. Ed. Inland Printer.)

AUGUST BICKEL, (pressman who fed this sheet.)
E. W. COPPAGE, (Ed. Modern Printer.)
C. F. WHITMARSH, (Sec. Inland Printer.)



MONTAGUE & FULLER, Latest Improved Bookbinders' Machinery.

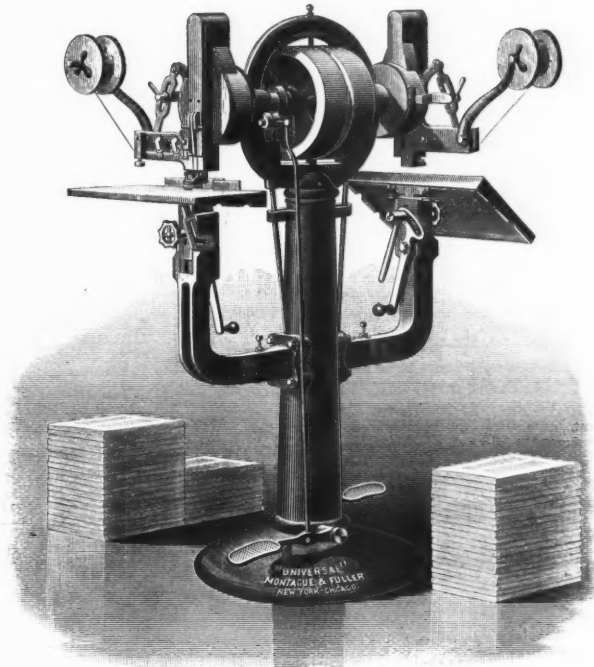
28 READE STREET,
NEW YORK.
345 DEARBORN STREET,
82 PLYMOUTH PLACE,
CHICAGO.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
The Smyth Book Sewing Machines,
The Chambers Book Folding Machines,
The Elliott Thread Stitching Machines,
The Acme Paper Cutting Machines,
The Christie Beveling Machines,
The Automatic Paper Feeding Machines,
The Ellis Roller Backer,
The Ellis Book Trimmer,
The Universal Wire Stitching Machines.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE SEYBOLD MACHINE CO., WORKS--DAYTON, OHIO,
MANUFACTURERS OF
The Seybold Automatic Book Trimmer,
The Seybold Signature Press,
The Seybold Detached Platen Standing Press,
The Seybold Toggle Standing Press,
The Capital and Criterion Cutting Machines,
The Lieb Rod Embossers, Inkers and Smashers,
Arch Embossers, Inkers and Smashers.

AND A FULL LINE OF
BOOKBINDERS' AND PRINTERS' MACHINERY.

Thread, Wire, Duplicate Parts, Etc.



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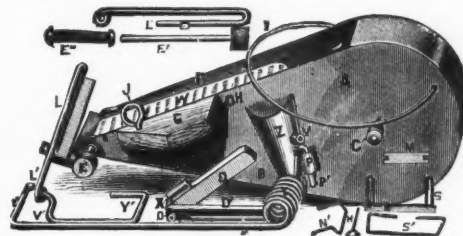
WE GUARANTEE EVERY MACHINE WE SELL.

ESTABLISHED 1869.
St. Louis Printing Ink Works.
B. THALMANN,
MANUFACTURER OF ALL GRADES OF



PRINTING
AND
LITHOGRAPHIC
VARNISHES AND PLATE OILS.
Works—2115 to 2121 Singleton St., Office—210 Olive Street,
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CHICAGO OFFICE, 415-417 DEARBORN STREET.

Dick's Seventh Mailer.



With Dick's Mailer, in ten hours, each of six experts, unaided, fits for the mail bags, 20,000 Inter Oceans. Three a second have been stamped.

OVER 8,000 NOW IN USE. PRICE, \$20.25, WITHOUT ROYALTY.

Address, REV. ROBERT DICK ESTATE, BUFFALO, N. Y.



THE CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET.
Same price as Smooth Lined, and
subject to a large discount.

3-2

F. WESEL MANUFACTURING CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

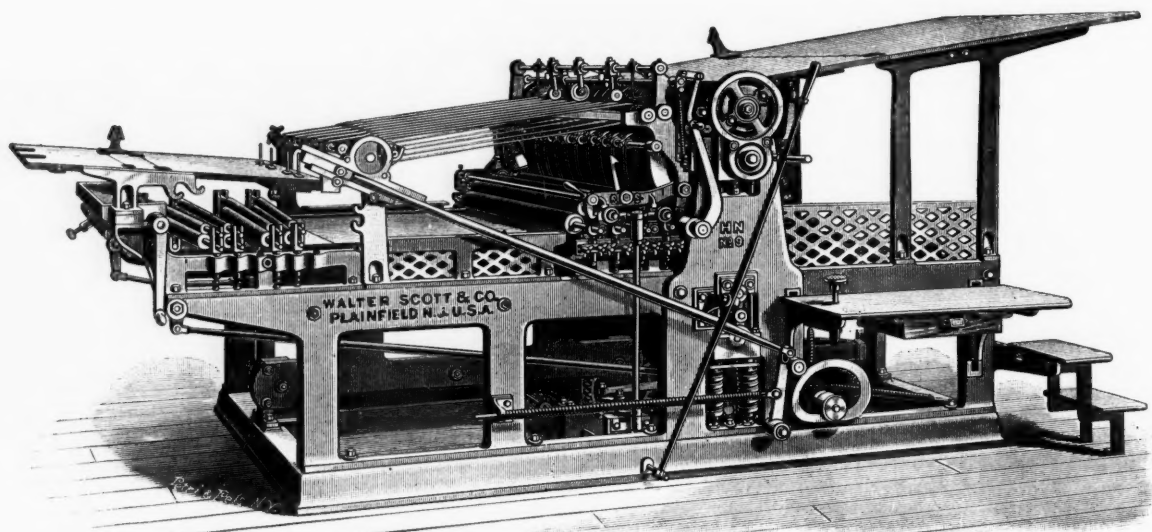
Printers' Materials and Supplies.

BRASS GALLEYS, BRASS RULES AND DASHES, STEREOTYPE BLOCKS,
WROUGHT-IRON CHASES, COMPOSING STICKS,
MITER MACHINES, PROOF PRESSES, GALLEY RACKS, METAL FURNITURE,
METAL QUOTATIONS, KEYSTONE QUOINS, AND OTHER
PRINTERS' MATERIALS.

COMPLETE OUTFITS FOR JOB AND NEWSPAPER OFFICES.

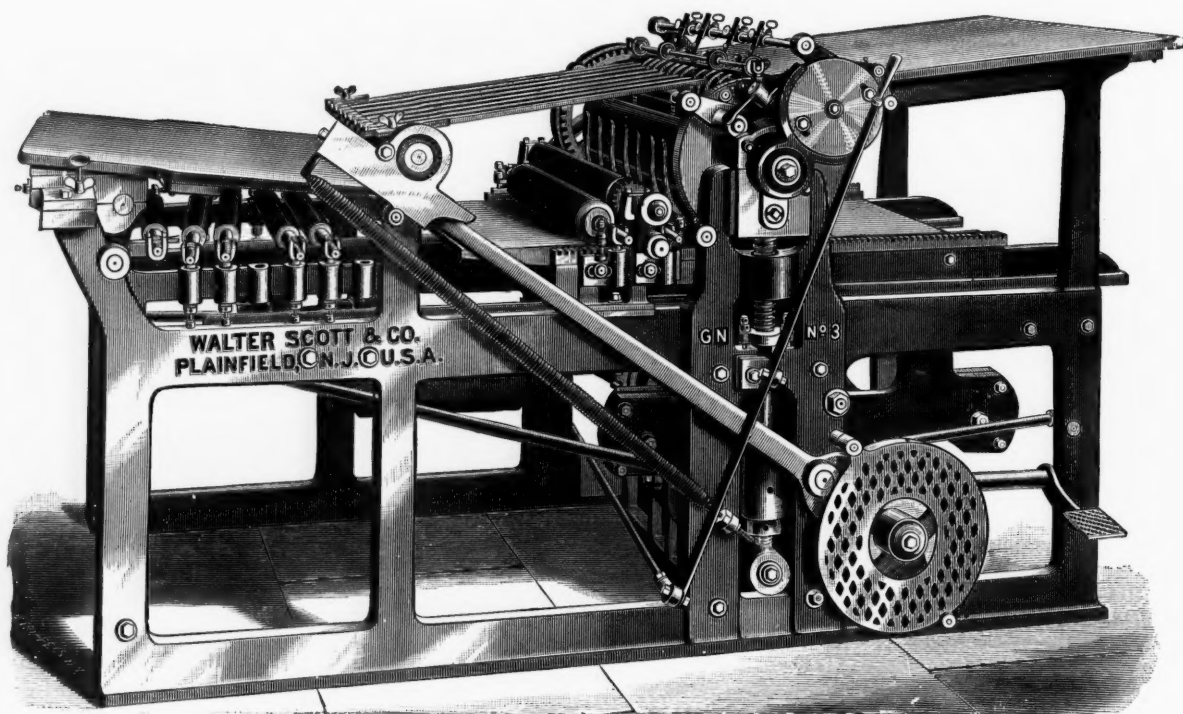
Send six cents in postage stamps for our 112 page New Illustrated Catalogue
and Price List—the most complete book out.

No. 11 Spruce St., NEW YORK CITY.



THE SCOTT TWO-REVOLUTION PRINTING MACHINE.—Class H N.

This machine is constructed in the most substantial manner. It is designed for first-class book and jobwork where quality and speed are desired.



THE SCOTT PONY TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS.—Class G N.

This machine is especially adapted for stationery and jobbing work. It can be easily and expeditiously operated, will give a perfect impression and register. The construction is first-class throughout, with our well-known bed movement, air cushioning cylinders, trip of impression at will, oscillating feed gauge, table, rack and screw distribution, and many conveniences which tend to make an efficient, durable and reliable machine. SEND FOR DESCRIPTION AND PRICES.

WALTER SCOTT & CO.

New York Office, Times Building.

PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PRINTING MACHINERY.

THE BENNETT FOLDING MACHINES

ARE THE BEST AND LATEST,
THE MOST ECONOMICAL,
THE GREATEST LABOR-SAVERS AND
UNIQUE IN EVERY RESPECT.

ARE NOT PAPER SPOILERS, BUT PAPER FOLDERS.

Can be operated successfully without serving an apprenticeship—either attached to ANY
Cylinder Press or as Hand Feed.



**ANY COMPETENT PRESSMAN
CAN ATTACH TO PRESS.**

The following has *facts* of interest to anyone thinking of adding a Folder to their plant:

THE ROCKFORD FOLDER CO., Rockford, Ill.:

WEST INDIANAPOLIS, November 8, 1892.

We have used your Folder for the past three months daily. We have only words of commendation to speak for it. We use it attached to our No. 4 Two-Revolution Campbell Job and Book Press, *front delivery*. Our pressman thinks it is the best machine he ever handled (the best of them not excepted). The machine's completeness and simplicity enabled us to attach without any aid from the factory, and at the price you are selling them no office can afford to do without.

INDIANAPOLIS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL AND PRINTING CO.

Per M. MANN, *Secretary*.

We build a full line. Newspaper Publishers, Job Printers and Bookmakers, we can *do you good* if in need of FOLDING MACHINERY. At your service,

THE ROCKFORD FOLDER CO., Rockford, Ill.

PRESSMEN: Have you seen Bennett's New Side Guide for Folders and Presses?
It is the best yet and \$1.00 buys it, postpaid.



OUR FACTORY.

The Kidder Press Mfg. Co.

BUILDERS OF

**PRINTING AND
PAPER WORKING
MACHINERY.**

This Company has had a practical experience of thirteen years in the design and manufacture of new special machinery for a great variety of usage, including Automatic Web Feeding Presses with Slitting Cutters, Re-Winding Fixtures, Perfecting Attachments for

printing both sides, Two and Three-Color Attachments, Consecutive Numbering Attachments, Perforating Fixtures, Ruling Attachments, etc.

Coupon Ticket Railway Printing and Numbering Machinery.

Wellington P. Kidder's New Adjustable Rotary Web Perfecting Presses.

Roll Slitting and Re-Winding Machinery, in all sizes and for all purposes.

Rotary Printing and Re-Winding Presses for Wrapping Paper, Tissues, and other work.

Patch Tag and Merchandise Tag Making and Printing Machinery.

PONY CYLINDER PRESSES

New Machinery designed and built to order. Correspondence invited.

THE KIDDER PRESS MFG. CO.

Telephone Connection.
Cable Address, "Reddik, Boston."

..... 26 to 34 Norfolk Ave., BOSTON, MASS.



J. Manz & Company,
183, 185 and 187 Monroe Street,
Chicago, Ill.

Engravers

and manufacturers of
Printing Plates by all processes.

Correspondence solicited.

Call on us at our New Address,

183, 185 and 187 Monroe Street.
Take Elevator.

Your Last Chance!



IN order to dispose of the photographic views of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers which we have remaining from our premium offer last month, we will give a complete set of these magnificent photographs to anyone sending us the names of three subscribers at \$2.00 per year each, cash to accompany order. The views are 4½ x 7½ inches in size, mounted upon heavy cardboard, with a short description of each room upon the reverse side. The views include: The Childs Parlors (two views), Drexel Parlors, Denver, St. Louis, Chicago, San Francisco, Inter Ocean, Henry Ledyard and Jefferson Davis Rooms, Stairway, Dormitory and Kitchen. We will send either of the views postpaid, to any address in the United States and Canada on receipt of twenty cents, or will forward the complete set of thirteen for \$2.00. Do not let this opportunity pass of securing some of these pictures. They were taken especially for THE INLAND PRINTER, and can be obtained only through us. Order before they are all gone.

THE INLAND PRINTER CO.,
212 Monroe Street. Chicago.

Fine Printing Inks
MANUFACTURED BY
Luchs & Lang
29 WARREN ST.
New York
273 DEARBORN ST.
• CHICAGO •

“Top of Column, Next to Reading Matter.”

If you will write us, we will tell you all about it. Together we can "put up a job" on your advertisers that will make you money. It requires some ingenuity to get the best of the exacting advertiser of today, but we have been perfecting this scheme for a long time and can say that it is meeting with great success. You need not print a paper one-third larger than you have any use for nine months out of each year in order to handle three months' rush of advertising.

BOOK FOLDING MACHINES.

You ought to know who makes the best before you place your order. We will be glad to tell you all about what we think to be the very best Point-Feed Book Folder for accurate work that has ever been placed on the market. Write for circulars with full particulars.

DEXTER FOLDER COMPANY.

..... FULTON, N. Y.

NEW YORK OFFICE:
Room 60, Cotton Exchange Building.

A Convenient, Reliable and Safe Power Cutter, Lower in Price than Any Other.

Advance Power Paper Cutter

THIS Cutter has quick, direct action, is strongly built and durable. It has the fewest and simplest parts, and will not get out of order. The knife may be stopped instantly at any point, and has the dip-cut motion. But little power is required.

SIZES AND PRICES:

30-INCH, . . .	Squares 30 inches, . . .	\$300.00
33-INCH, . . .	Squares 33 inches, . . .	350.00

Furnished with Interlocking Back Gauge and Clamp,
for cutting close to the knife, without additional cost.

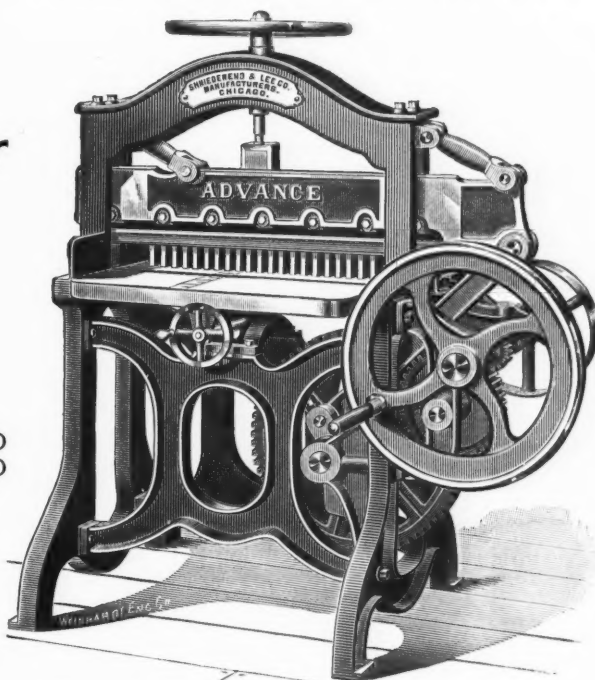
WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

MANUFACTURED BY

Shniedewend & Lee Co.

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF

**S. & L. GORDON PRESS, CHALLENGE POWER AND LEVER CUTTERS,
VAUGHN'S IDEAL HAND CYLINDER PRESS,
ADVANCE LEVER PAPER CUTTERS, HAND. ARMY. PROOF PRESSES. ETC.**



CHICAGO, U.S.A. { Office and Works, 2529-2547 Leo St.,
Salesroom, 303-305 Dearborn St.

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER
(INCORPORATED),
MANUFACTURERS OF
Superior Copper-Mixed Type
UNEQUALED IN FINISH AND WEARING QUALITIES.

ALSO DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF PRINTERS'
GOODS, SUCH AS

JOB PRESSES, PAPER CUTTERS, CABINETS, STANDS, CASES, STONES,
ROLLER COMPOSITION, INK, ETC., ETC.

GENERAL WESTERN AGENTS FOR

Babcock "Dispatch," "Optimus," "Regular," "Standard"
and "Country" Presses.

PRICES DOWN!

WRITE US BEFORE PURCHASING. EVERYTHING AT ROCK-BOTTOM.
NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY.

WRITE FOR PRICES FOR ANYTHING WANTED IN OUR LINE.

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER,
183, 185 and 187 Monroe Street, CHICAGO.

ESTIMATES
FURNISHED.

Established 1804.

ORDERS
PROMPTLY
FILLED.

A. D. FARMER & SON
TYPE FOUNDRY CO.

(LATE FARMER, LITTLE & Co.)

CHICAGO: 109 Quincy St.

NEW YORK: 63-65 Beekman St.

TYPE FOUNDERS.

NEWSPAPER
DRESSES.



JOB OFFICE
OUTFITS.

OUR BOOK AND
NEWSPAPER

TYPE

Cast from the Best
Quality of Durable Metal

For Wear, Accuracy and Finish, EXCELLED BY NONE.

OUR ORIGINAL DESIGNS

In JOB DISPLAY TYPE and SCRIPTS are so varied that we can fit out a
Complete Office in our own type. Cast on our own, or the "point
system," the pica of which is identical with ours.

— Type of other Founders furnished when desired. —

Printing Presses, Printing Inks, Paper Cutters.

ON HAND A FULL LINE OF

**CASES, CABINETS,
STANDS, GALLEYS,
IMPOSING STONES,**
— ETC. —

Chicago Branch, } CHAS. B. ROSS, Manager. { No. 109 Quincy St.

SAY!

We expect to **MOVE** on January first next.
To facilitate our removal, we shall, prior to
that date, greatly **reduce our stock.**

To aid us in reducing our stock, we shall
sell many goods **at cost**, and many at
less than cost.

Write us for particulars.

MEM.:

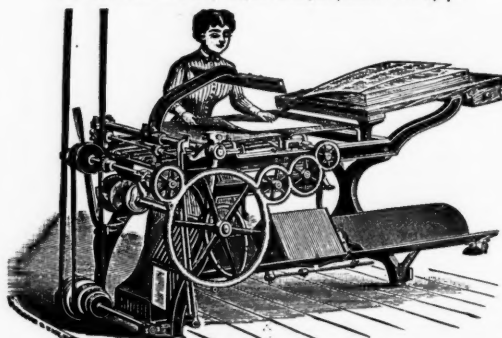
GOOD NEWS PRINT, 3 cents per pound.
COLORED POSTER, 3½ cents per pound.
S. & C. BOOK, 4½ cents per pound.
No. 1 S. & C. BOOK, 5 cents per pound.
IVORY FINISHED BOOK, 5¼ cents per pound.
SUPER-CALENDERED BOOK, 5¼ cents per pound.
ENGINE SIZED FLATS, 6¾ cents per pound.
LOFT DRIED FLATS, 9½ cents per pound.
Etc., etc., etc.

F. O. B.
CHICAGO.
—
UNTIL
SOLD.

CALUMET PAPER COMPANY,
262-268 FIFTH AVENUE,
CHICAGO, ILL.

PAPER
Folding * Machines

FOR FINE BOOK AND PAMPHLET WORK.



FOLDING, and FOLDING and PASTING MACHINES

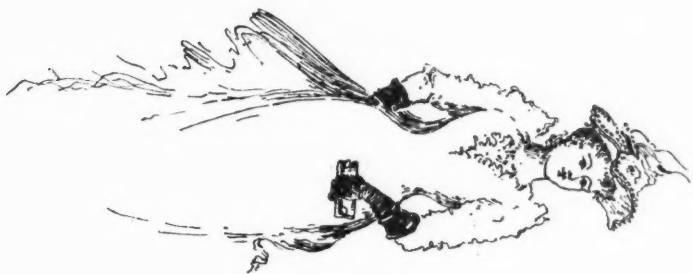
Feeding to side guides for **PERIODICAL WORK.**

CHAMBERS BROTHERS COMPANY,

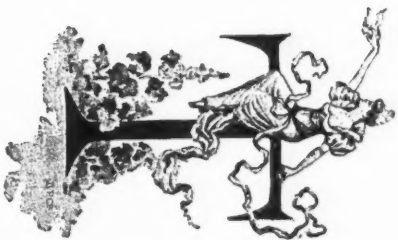
Fifty-Second St., below Lancaster Ave., PHILADELPHIA.

MONTAGUE & FULLER, General Agents,

28 Reade Street, - - NEW YORK,
345 Dearborn Street, - - CHICAGO.



THE LADY AND THE PRINTER.



THE season approaches for the making of gifts and for the carrying on of the numerous social and business affairs, in which ladies are now-a-days so much interested.

In many of these the assistance of the printer is needed.

You may wish a daintily printed calendar pad to complete some holiday souvenir or a delicate menu card for a luncheon. Engraved cards may be quite the present for some lady friend. Possibly you may be interested in an entertainment, musicale or some business enterprise for which printing is needed.

If so you are invited to my office. Its location is convenient and the furnishings and neatness such as to make it a pleasant shopping place for the most fastidious lady.

The mechanical department is replete with the latest types and machinery.

A splendid collection of engravings enables me to illustrate much of my work making it especially attractive.

My appreciation of your patronage will be shown in personal courtesy and in giving you superior printing at reasonable prices.

Very respectfully,

F. W. THOMAS.



PRINCE OTTO VON SCHOENHAUSEN-BISMARCK.

Drawn especially for THE INLAND PRINTER, by Hugo von Hofsten, Chicago.